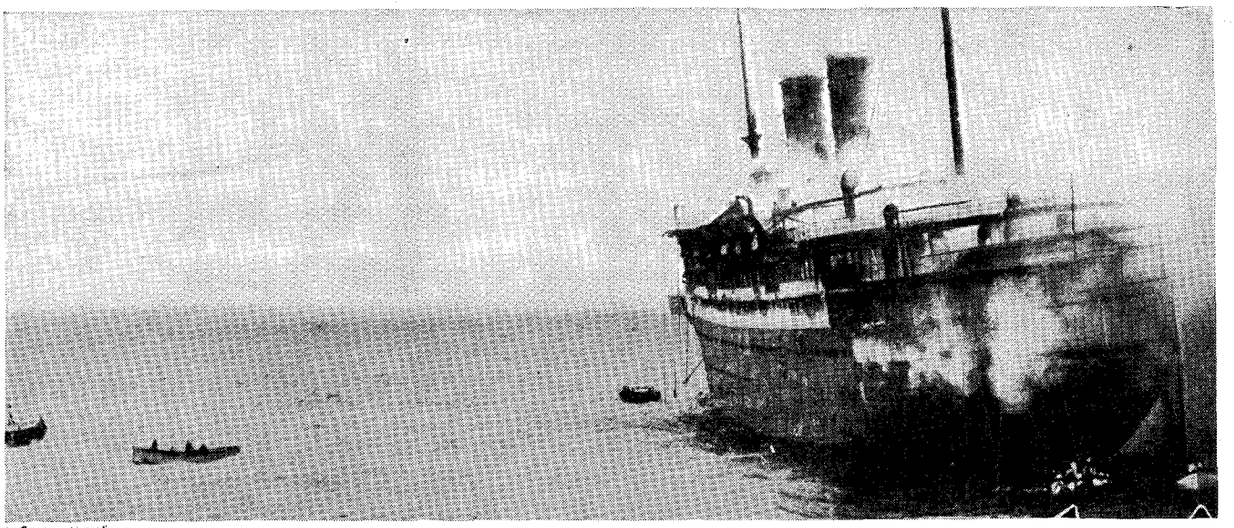
NEW YORK The Literary Digest September 15, 1934

Morro Castle Disaster a Major Sea-Tragedy

Burning of the Luxurious Cruise-Liner, With the Loss of 182 Lives, Brings Federal Investigation Into Obscure Phases of the Fire



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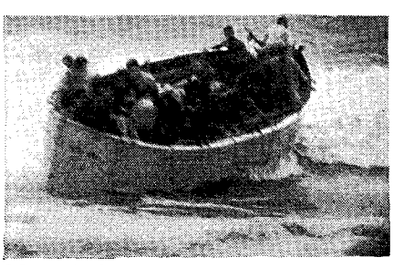
Passengers of the four-year-old, $5,500,000 *Morro Castle* hanging from ropes over the stern of the vessel (arrow), while a rescuing life-boat (second arrow) prepares to pick them up

THE liner *Morro Castle* of the Ward Line, nearing New York from a holiday cruise to Havana, burned early last Saturday morning six miles off Asbury Park, New Jersey, with a loss estimated Monday morning at 182 lives, of which ninety-seven were passengers. It was one of the worst maritime disasters on record.

While most of the passengers and crew slept, flames turned the interior of the vessel into a roaring furnace. Scores were trapped in their cabins without a chance to escape. Others scrambled shrieking and hysterical through smoke and darkness and jumped overboard. Those who could took to life-boats. Within the space of an hour the liner was a chaotic hulk of flames, smoke, and human beings making desperate and bewildered efforts for safety.

Within a few hours, only thirteen men and the Acting Captain remained stedfastly aboard—huddled at the stern of the still-burning vessel. Rescue-boats, hurrying to the SOS, stood by, picking up bedraggled and exhausted survivors. A few of the more hardy passengers swam the six miles to shore, where a pleasure resort was turned into an emergency encampment to receive bodies and those fortunate enough to escape drowning. Nineteen hours after the fire began, the smoldering liner, its interior a maze of twisted and charred metal, was driven onto the beach, a tragic finale to a pleasure cruise.



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Life-boat with rescued passengers being hauled to shore

Wide World

Life-guards carrying in a passenger

On Sunday, with the liner beached in fifteen feet of sand near the Convention Hall pier at Asbury Park, fully 250,000 sightseers crowded the boardwalk to get close views of the charred hulk. Roads were blocked for miles in every direction while sightseeing boats and air-planes did a rushing business. Plans were made to tow the hulk into New York harbor as soon as it could be floated.

Newspapers, news-reels and the radio competed to give the public the latest news of the catastrophe. New York afternoon newspapers immediately sent large staffs to the New Jersey shore to obtain eye-witness accounts from survivors. Other reporters met rescue-boats. Several papers hired planes to obtain photographs of the burning liner, while motion-picture audiences in New York were given actual news-reel pictures of the liner Saturday evening, less than twenty hours after the fire began.

Radio stations broadcast bulletins throughout Saturday and Sunday, aiding in identification of the dead by announcing

(Continued on page 33)

Wide World

Capt. Henry Hill, of the *Andrea F. Luckenbach* (left), who had been on the bridge for forty-eight hours when he sighted the burning ship; and Chief Officer Robert McMeekin, of the *Monarch of Bermuda*, who commanded one of the rescue boats

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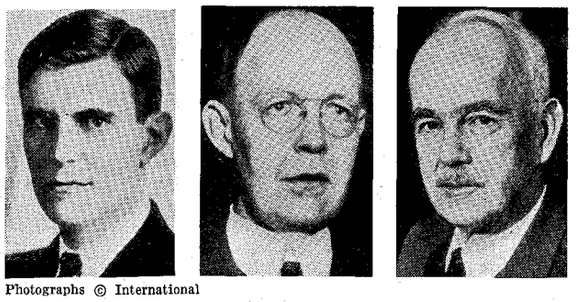
Industrial Struggles and Politics Grip Nation

President's Intervention in Textile Strike Follows Violence in Several States; Political Pot Boiling as the Country Seeks to Decide Upon a Path for the Future

THE eve of a momentous national election, which opened in Maine, "the early State," Monday, saw the country in the midst of a textile strike of the first magnitude.

What course the nation will take for the next two years the election will determine.



Photographs © International

(Left to right) Gov. John G. Winant, Marion Smith, and Raymond V. Ingersoll

It was therefore certain that the Maine results would be analyzed and reanalyzed endlessly, for they represent early returns in the first official and binding referendum on the New Deal.

Meanwhile, the great textile walkout served to emphasize the number and size of current social struggles as the country seeks to decide upon a path for the future. While it is making up its mind, it has heard former President Hoover's warning in *The Saturday Evening Post* that under the New Deal it is being regimented and deprived of its liberties.

To Let Farmers Decide

So far as Mr. Hoover's opinions relate to agriculture, they have received a concrete answer. Federal farm officials have announced a plan to let the farmers show by ballots whether or not they believe the Administration's crop-control programs should be continued. The corn-hog program will be the first to be voted upon, but others are expected to follow.

Affecting the cotton, wool, and silk industries primarily, the textile strike, according to impartial estimates, brought about 375,000 workers out of the mills within a week after it got under way. Long before the end of that period, however, President Roosevelt had acted decisively to end it.

A three-man board, headed by John G. Winant, liberal Republican Governor of New Hampshire, was selected by the President to investigate the dispute and, if both parties concerned requested, to arbitrate it. The two other members are Marion Smith, an attorney of Atlanta, Georgia, and Raymond V. Ingersoll, President of the Borough of Brooklyn. All three men are both experienced and informed on labor matters.

Both employers and employees speedily agreed to come before the board and did so. Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the United Textile Workers' strike committee, proposed that the board arbitrate the strike, that both sides abide by its verdict and that meanwhile all mills remain closed.

"Utterly impossible from every standpoint," George A. Sloan, head of the employers' Cotton Textile Institute, said of these proposals.

The President's efforts to adjust the dispute were urgently necessary. Violence, featuring stonings, shootings, clubbings, and gas-bombings, entered the strike picture almost immediately in several States, and soon eleven persons had been killed and many injured. Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood of South Carolina promptly called out the militia and considered declaring certain areas in a state of insurrection. Troops also appeared on the scene in North Carolina, at the command of Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

Mr. Gorman is young-looking and nervously energetic. Sitting in his office in the Carpenters Building at Washington, he directed the progress of the strike as a whole.

Motorcades of pickets, dubbed "flying squadrons," were the distinguishing feature of its technique. Thundering into a mill town, several hundred strong, the pickets would jump out of their cars, parade before the local plant, call on its workers to walk out, close it down if possible, and, then, in a few moments, disappear, to appear again a few miles further on. Some mills were stoned, others raided and shut by force. But special deputies mobilized by the employers and armed employees who remained at work often met force with force. Six pickets, part of a "flying squadron," were killed in a clash with sheriff's deputies and armed employees at Honea Path, South Carolina. Naturally each side in the textile dispute was quick to blame all violence on the other.

The cotton-garment industry was not affected by the textile walkout, but there was a prospect that it, too, would stage a strike on October 1. It would be called to compel the employers to abide by President Roosevelt's recent order, which they have indicated their intention of resisting, for a reduction in hours in this industry without a corresponding reduction in wages.

The Political Situation

If the industrial pot has been boiling fiercely of late, the political pot has been doing likewise.

In New York State, last week, members of the Republican Old Guard organized a campaign committee whose stated purpose is to "promote the election of Republican candidates." Its unstated purpose is to seize control of the party from W. Kingsland Macy, liberal Chairman of the State Committee.

Unlike the Old Guard, Mr. Macy would like to see the Republican party make a candidate for Governor of Samuel Seabury, independent Democrat and father of the Fusion movement in New York City.

Whatever the political fate of Mr. Seabury, the candidacy of Joseph D. McGoldrick for Comptroller has again created interest in his New York City Fusion movement. Mr. McGoldrick has received much support in the press. Even papers which regret to see a "brain trust" of professors at Washington seem convinced that this Fusionist professor from Columbia University should be kept in office at New York.

On Tuesday and Wednesday of this week primaries were held in nine States, among

Acme

South Carolina Guardsmen in action in strike zone

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them Colorado, where Josephine Roche sought the Democratic nomination for Governor, and Louisiana, where Senator Huey Long and his bitter enemy, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, supported rival sets of Democratic candidates for Congress.

Persisting in his effort to wrest control of New Orleans from Mayor Walmsley, Senator Long invaded the city a few days before the primary. As counsel to a committee of the State Legislature, which he controls, he opened an investigation into municipal graft and corruption, barring press and public from the hearings but broadcasting the proceedings over the radio.

Furthermore, he concentrated the entire Louisiana National Guard—2,500 strong—in New Orleans four days before the primary, tho in a signed agreement later he and Mayor Walmsley promised not to use armed men at the polling places.

No other development of the week called forth more editorial comment in the press than the textile strike. Many newspapers, more or less hostile to the New Deal, tended to blame it, as they have blamed other strikes, on the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in particular on Section 7-A, which permits collective bargaining, and which President Roosevelt last week indicated must be made permanent, however much the NIRA is modified.

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In the South

Many other newspapers deplored the strike as an obstacle to recovery. "A giant monkey-wrench thrown into the wheels of recovery," said the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*.

"It is a source of profound disquietude to thoughtful Americans," said the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, "that with all the machinery we have erected for the appeasement of such quarrels, we have contrived nothing that avails us in the present circumstances."

To the Chicago *Daily News*, the strike "marks the collapse of the Administration's plans to stabilize labor relations in industry as a part of the recovery program. Failure of the elaborate New Deal machinery for labor negotiations has been complete."

But the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* saw the matter differently. "The call for a general walkout in the textile industry is distressing as is all strike news in these days of the battle for recovery," it declared. "But it must be accepted as a part of the evolution in the life of the body politic. The great economic reform which this nation is undergoing could not be carried out without some upheavals."

War and Peace Portents on Europe's Horizon

Disarmament Conference Postponed as Franco-Italian Accord Is Reported Near; "Navy Second to None" Demanded in Japan

Postponement of the next meeting of the Disarmament Conference until early November was decided upon last week by Arthur Henderson, President of the Conference, and Louis Barthou, France's Foreign Minister. Geneva press correspondents said it was felt that consideration of disarmament should await evolution of the situation in Germany, the fate of the proposed Eastern Locarno pact, and the outcome of M. Barthou's conversations with Premier Benito Mussolini next month.

Meanwhile, League officials pointed out that should the Eastern pact, urged by France, be concluded, it would involve Germany's return to the League.

The Eastern pact, called the Eastern Locarno, contemplates the binding together of Soviet Russia, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic countries in an agreement to aid any signatory attacked.

The conversations of Foreign Minister Barthou and Premier Mussolini next month, it was said, would concern in part a rumored agreement between Italy and France by which 1,500,000 men could be put in the field against the German Reich at any moment the Berlin Government made an overt move. The reported agreement, wrote a Rome correspondent of the United Press, would have to bear the signatures of the Little Entente—Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—to be effective, and, provide for military and political collaboration.

European Comment

In a cabled editorial to The Literary Digest the Paris *Temps*, semi-official organ of the French Foreign Office, said that for the moment reports of the Franco-Italian entente were premature and it added that there were many difficulties to be met "before all problems could be resolved, and these difficulties chiefly revolved around an understanding as to Italy's attitude on the great lines of European policy." So far, the *Temps* declared also, the attitude of Rome had been very "uncertain" and France was not clear as to what Italy intended "regarding the French doctrine of multiple regional pacts."

A significant British opinion cabled to The Literary Digest was that of the London *News-Chronicle*, which said that whatever might be the immediate nature of the agreement ending the periods of alternating stress and crisis between the chief Latin nations, it would be "a factor for peace provided the agreement were not directed against any other country."

Rumors of a war Italy might have in its hands were started when a high Colonial official of the Italian Government disclosed that Italy was sending both soldiers and munitions into Somaliland and Eritrea, Italian possessions on the coast of the Red Sea. One reason for Italy's extensive military reenforcements in these two African colonies, according to Rome Associated Press cables, was the penetration of Japanese interests in Abyssinia.

From *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan)

Il Duce as an aviator

In Japan the attention of the press and "big navy" officials was fixed not in Abyssinia, apparently, but on Japan's right to have a navy "second in size to none." The second and more immediate reason was the fact that for months there has been uneasiness in Italy over whisperings about a "holy war" under preparation by Emperor Haile Selassie I, the ruler of Abyssinia.

The new Japanese naval plan to be proposed to the powers at London this fall includes parity in principle, abolition of the ratio system and global tonnage limitation, the Foreign Office spokesman revealed at the end of August. The plan includes abrogation of the Washington naval limitation treaty, the spokesman added.

Treasury's Refunding Plan

The United States Treasury Department on Sunday settled the long-standing question of how it would refinance maturing obligations.

In view of the "soft" condition of the bond market, there had been much curiosity on this subject. Anti-inflationists considered the program announced by the Treasury encouraging.

According to the plan, holders of $1,250,000,000 of 4¼ per cent. Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, maturing October 15, may exchange them for either 2½ per cent. Treasury notes, maturing in four years, or 3¼ per cent. Treasury bonds callable in ten years and maturing in twelve. Some bankers had believed that, because of recent weakness in the government bond market, the rate of interest for exchange of the Liberty bonds might have been as high as 3½ per cent.

In addition to the new issue of long-term bonds, the Treasury offered a plan for refinancing the $524,748,500 of 1½ per cent. certificates maturing September 15. The Treasury offered an issue of 1½ per cent. notes maturing in two years in exchange for the above certificates.

A small bonus was offered to those who exchange their Fourth Liberty Loan bonds for Treasury bonds or notes.

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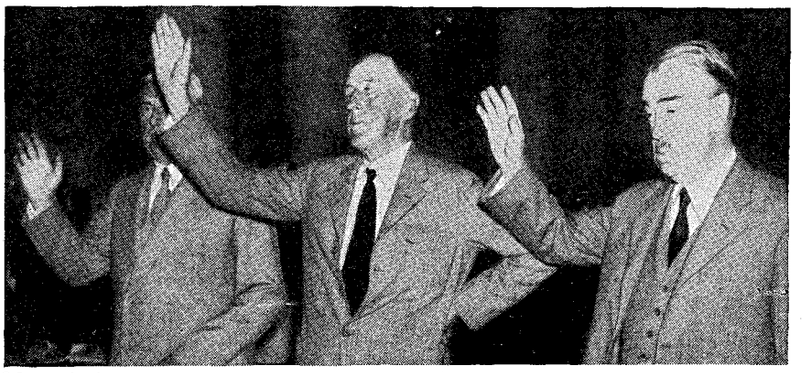
The Munitions Industry Under Fire

First Phase of Senatorial Investigation at Washington Into Armaments Manufacture Shows Startling Ramifications and Reveals a "Trade Which Recognizes No Flag or Country"

WHAT promised to be one of the most sensational and far-reaching investigations ever undertaken by the United States Senate got under way last week. Hardly more than a curtain-raiser, the first four sessions of the inquiry into the munitions industry packed plenty of drama and presaged what still is to come before Senator Gerald P. Nye's special committee is through with its job.



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(Left) Henry R. Sutphen, L. F. Spears, and Henry R. Carse, officials of the Electric Boat Company, being sworn in before they testified at the munitions inquiry

For months the committee has been digging up material to substantiate grave charges that munitions makers are internationalists in the extreme, that they have no national loyalties, that they sell their arms to any country willing to buy, that governmental officials have been bribed to deliver orders, that arms manufacturers control powerful newspapers which spread propaganda tending to stimulate the munitions business.

Such charges have been in the air for years. Early this year, however, with war clouds hovering over Europe, the accusations were concentrated. Influential magazines have given much space to writers who sought to document their thesis that war can not be ended until war profits are eliminated. The present investigation by a Senate Committee largely has come out of these charges and revelations. It threatens to precipitate a similar inquiry in Great Britain.

Testimony at Washington

"Just a beginning," said Senator Nye last week, when testimony was presented at hearings in Washington to show that:

1. Sir Basil Zaharoff, Europe's "Man of Mystery," and reputedly the greatest arms salesman in the world, was paid $766,099 from 1919 to 1930 by the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut, for using his influence in negotiations with the Spanish Government.

2. Electric Boat officials sought, in 1917, to aid Zaharoff in avoiding American income-tax payments on $1,360,000 in special commissions.

3. The Boat Company and Vickers-Armstrong, powerful British munitions firm, split profits and divided the world into zones where each was supreme in bidding for submarine contracts.

4. Germany's famous "U-Boats," which sank American ships during the war, were built from Electric Boat patents and the Germans to-day are honeycombing small European nations with camouflaged munition-making plants for the purpose of maintaining Germany's position as a submarine Power in direct violation of the Versailles Treaty.

5. The Boat Company's lucrative South American business was based on graft and its European contracts were facilitated by the use of "grease."

6. Two American and one Japanese admiral attempted to help the Boat Company and affiliated concerns obtain contracts in Turkey and Japan.

7. French newspaper editors sought to obtain money from the American company at a time when the munitions manufacturers were attempting to build up reputations in Europe.

8. Vessels which the United States Department of State declared were "war-craft" were sold by the Boat Company to Italy in 1916, apparently in violation of neutrality laws.

9. Spanish naval officers gained entrance to the Boston Navy Yard in 1916 on passes made out to the Boat Company officials and inspected submarines without being recognized by United States naval authorities.

10. The Boat Company's Washington agent reported in 1930 that he successfully managed the campaigns of two Congressmen for appointment to the powerful House Rules Committee. This was denied by both the Congressmen involved.

11. Credit for the passage of three bills favorable to the Boat Company was claimed by the same agent.

12. Various governmental officials and foreign diplomats used a yacht in Washington which was owned by the Boat Company for pleasure-trips.

13. Zaharoff was a heavy stockholder in the Chase National Bank of New York and a personal friend of Albert H. Wiggin, former chairman of the board.

14. An American armament firm sold three air-planes to the Japanese Navy.

15. Department of State officials aided the company in its efforts to obtain South American and European contracts.

16. The War Department, to encourage the manufacture of munitions in the United States by private companies, agreed to reveal to them its latest designs for anti-aircraft guns, tho it knew the guns were to be sold abroad.

Louis L. Driggs, President of the Driggs Ordnance and Engineering Company of New York, testified that King George V summoned the Polish Ambassador to London to a conference about the Driggs firm's efforts to sell arms in Poland. Driggs alleged that the King intervened in behalf of Vickers. "The suggestion is so ridiculous as to require no further explanation," said the Polish Embassy in London.

Before the public hearings began in Washington, most of the members of the committee declared themselves in favor of governmental control of arms manufacture. The Senators said they were relying on public reaction to the disclosures of the inquiry to pave the way toward such control.

Ostensibly it is the committee's aim to discover whether or not American munitions manufacturers have pooled their interests with foreign companies.

Among the many press reactions elicited by the Senate's inquiry, the following comments on the munitions industry appear to be significant:

(Continued on page 42)

Net War Profits of the U. S. Armament Industry*

(figures in dollars—add 000)

Company	*Average last four peace years*	*Average first four war years*
U. S. Steel	105,331	239,653
Du Pont	6,092	58,076
Bethlehem Steel	6,840	49,427
Anaconda Copper	10,649	34,549
American Smelting & Refining Co.	11,566	18,602
General Motors	6,954	21,700
International Mercantile Marine	6,690	14,229
Republic Iron & Steel Co.	4,177	17,548

*These figures taken from "Merchants of Death," by H. C. Engelbrecht and F. C. Hanighen (Dodd, Mead & Company).

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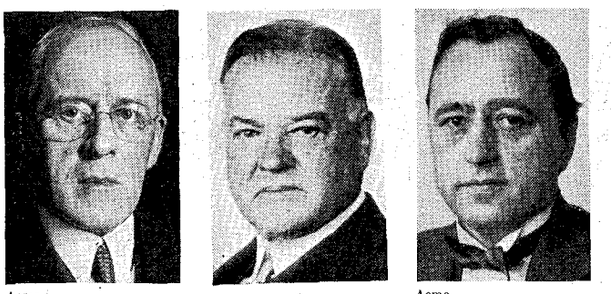
New Deal a Threat to American Liberty?

Hoover Challenges "Regimentation" and "Planned Economy" as Articles by Critics and Defenders of Socialization Depict Economic Background of Administration's Program

JUST how far, if at all, has President Roosevelt's New Deal departed from the principles of traditional American Democracy? More by coincidence than anything else, utterances and magazine articles within the last few weeks have focused attention on the large questions of individual liberty, regimentation, socialization, and labor. Press comments have been voluminous.



Acme Acme

(Left to right) H. I. Harriman, Herbert Hoover, and Matthew Woll

Former President Herbert Hoover chose the columns of *The Saturday Evening Post* for his first utterance since he left office, asserting, in a copyrighted article, in restrained, but vigorous, manner that the American people are faced with the primary issue of human liberty. He then proceeded to show that the innovations of the New Deal are a denial of this liberty and a threat to American traditions of liberalism.

Fuel Is Added by LaGuardia

Since regimentation of business under the NRA was one of Mr. Hoover's targets, interest was attached to John T. Flynn's article on "Whose Child is the NRA?" in the September *Harpers Magazine*. Mr. Flynn, whose writings on business and economic subjects are widely known, traced the NRA back to big business itself under Mr. Hoover's Administration, and wrote that it was business itself that demanded regimentation, and not the so-called "brain trusts" of the New Deal.

Further fuel to the discussion of regimentation was added by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York in his Labor Day address to labor-unions in Chicago. Regimentation, he said, however unpleasant it may be, is not only not new, but "is a natural development of the present industrial system." The Mayor obviously threw the weight of his support with the New Deal, with the direct inference that it did not go far enough in its present direction.

A fourth voice was that of Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, who warned, in the New York *Herald Tribune Magazine*, of September 2, that Labor may be paying a costly price for the immediate gains in employment and recognition which it has gained under the New Deal. Labor, he said, is "too deeply committed to both the spirit and the letter of democracy" to pretend that emergency laws, dictated by executive authority, are the portal to the Promised Land. The result of the New Deal's early rosy hopes, he said, is disillusionment, strikes, and loss of faith in promises and programs.

Mr. Hoover, whose statement received sympathetic treatment from a large portion of the press, discussed at length the measures adopted under President Roosevelt, and paid particular attention to the limitation of real competition, code authorities, fixing of minimum hours, wages and prices, allotments of production, abrogation of antitrust acts, collective bargaining of Labor, and other New Deal measures. Such governmental activity he called "will-o'-the-wisps which lead either to the swamps of primitive greed, or to political tyranny."

On the other hand, Mr. Flynn asserted that with the single exception of collective bargaining for Labor, all of the features of the NRA had their origin years ago. "The whole idea was fully developed before the members of the 'brain trust' had reached swaddling-clothes." For seventy years business had advocated these measures, he said, while the Government had opposed them. By the end of 1932, when Mr. Hoover prepared to leave the White House, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had a program which included modification of antitrust laws, self-rule by trade associations under codes of practise to regulate production, prices and trade-practises, authority to shorten hours, establish minimum wages, and a long-term plan for setting up unemployment, disability, and old-age insurance.

Even in 1931, Mr. Flynn pointed out, H. I. Harriman, then Chairman of the Committee on Continuity of Business Employment and new head of the Chamber of Commerce, proposed similar measures and Mr. Harriman said: "We have left the period of extreme individualism, and are living in a period in which national economy must be recognized as a controlling factor."

Press Reaction to Article

It is Mr. Flynn's contention that the New Deal told business to come ahead, and has largely left the codes to be administered by business itself. The only addition was the section on collective bargaining.

"With clarity, precision, and vivid directness," the Brooklyn *Times-Union* said, "Mr. Hoover files an indictment against the New Deal and President Roosevelt, that, submitted to the jury of the American electorate, can only result in a verdict of guilty." Not quite so laudatory, the Springfield *Union* said Mr. Hoover "makes a most able and penetrating analysis," while the Baltimore *Sun* said the former President had contributed "a temperate and vigorous instalment to the discussion of fundamental policies which must increasingly occupy the American people as the lines of division are drawn."

"Mr. Hoover writes with his usual grasp of fundamentals and his usual forcefulness," the Manchester *Union* said. *The Ohio State Journal* commented that Mr. Hoover "rightly fears for the consequences of the centralization of power in the hands of the executive, and says that one step drives to another." The Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* said the wisdom of Mr. Hoover's statement on the path of liberty "should be evident to all

(Continued on page 42)

But It's the Same Bird

—Burch in the New York *Daily Worker*

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Topics of the Day

A Lugubrious Forecast From an English Peer Since he is Chairman of the Anthropological Society, Lord Raglan presumably is qualified to speak on its kindred subject, ethnology. At a convention of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen, the scientifically-minded peer virtually predicted the end of the white race in America, forecasting that the Caucasians would be absorbed by the Negroids.

The noble lord also took occasion to hurl a baton sinister across the escutcheons of proud Southern families, saying many people in the United States who believed themselves to be white would "find what they didn't expect to find if they visited their ancestral homes in Georgia."

Neither his predictions nor his aspersions are original with him. They have been voiced by others over the years, and Americans, more familiar than Lord Raglan with the social history and institutions of their country, have learned to regard them with more amusement than hostility.

A decade ago, Prof. Ramsay Traquair, of McGill University, prophesied the development of a caste system on this Continent based on race and similar in rigidity to the caste system of India. If this, too, sounds a bit fantastic, it is at least a much more plausible foreshadowing of present racial relationships than Lord Raglan's expressed belief that "before many centuries have elapsed there will not be a single person in America without a certain portion of Negro blood."

Meanwhile, his attention should be called to the figures of succeeding United States censuses which show that, relatively, the whites over here are constantly gaining.

* * * *

Anti-New Dealers Still Need Symbol Jakob Weltner, a Socialist editor and national legislator, has been accused of "inciting unrest among the masses" and sentenced to jail for declaring that capitalist countries like the United States are destroying great quantities of foodstuffs while millions are starving.

But Jakob Weltner, it so happens, is a Hungarian, and he was sentenced to jail in Hungary. If the sentence had been inflicted in the United States, however hard it might have been on the victim, it would have been a godsend to opponents of the New Deal. In no small part, their opposition is based on the charge that the New Deal is invading human liberty. Whether this charge is sound or unsound, it has one obvious weakness: it has proved difficult to illustrate with specific, emotion-stirring cases. But until it is illustrated, and, hence, humanized and dramatized, in this fashion, it will remain academic and of little weight to the average person.

For a time, anti-New Dealers believed they had found what they wanted in the case of another Jacob, one Jacob Maged, a Jersey City tailor who was jailed for pressing suits below the code price. But when Jacob Maged himself plumped for the NRA his usefulness as a symbol vanished. A Jakob Weltner, or, better still, a dozen Jakob Weltners, is what anti-New Dealers need. So far, most of their Weltners have turned out to be Mageds.

* * * *

Lo, the Poor Eskimo, Is Still Searching The story is Ashley Cooper's, first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company to travel to the Arctic by the old route.

An Eskimo saw a Hudson's Bay advertisement of a dress, displayed on a model, with the price tag of $25 underneath it. An impetuous fellow, evidently, he immediately went to the trading-post and presented a fox-skin valued at the necessary $25, saying, "Would you please send this pelt to the store and ask them to send this woman because I want to make her my wife?"

With no apparent need for the dress, his fox-pelt doubtless was returned to him, but, somewhere in the Arctic, there probably is an Eskimo who looks out over vast fields of ice and snow and now and then thinks sadly, and with some degree of bewilderment, on the white man's queer ways.

* * * *

Armistice on Boasting Devoutly to Be Wished The national textile strike soon proved to be a wholly average strike in one respect, at any rate. It hardly had opened before spokesmen for the employees began issuing figures to show that it was a success, while spokesmen for the employers issued others to show that it was a failure.

If both sides issued their statistics with tongue in cheek, they simply did what convention prescribes. Strikers almost invariably publish figures magnifying a walk-out; employers almost invariably publish figures minimizing it. For just that reason the general public tends to dismiss both sets of figures as meaningless, and to place its trust in those of some authority it considers impartial. In strikes, as in political campaigns, the practise of claiming everything long ago developed to a point where it defeated its own purpose, which presumably is that of influencing public opinion.

Some day during a political contest, a campaign-manager will claim no more votes than he genuinely believes he has in hand, and he will be listened to with respect forever afterward. And some day, during a strike, an organization of employers, or employees, also will adopt the good rule of "The smaller the claim, the greater the credence," and the results similarly will be happy. All that will happen some day.

Those Professors Do Such Odd Things Now A recent squib, a mere squib, in the newspapers announced the arrival in the Orkney Islands of Prof. Richard U. Light, of Yale, and Robert Wilson, of New Rochelle, New York, after a flight across the Atlantic. They had flown by way of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, and, after luncheon at Kirkwall, continued on their way to Edinburgh.

It is only a year ago that Colonel Lindbergh and his wife explored the same air-route to Europe to the accompaniment of untold columns of publicity. Previously, a number of unsuccessful attempts to negotiate it had excited the nation from coast to coast. In the matter of fickleness, news-values outstrip anything in the ken of man.

One would suppose that if not the flight itself, then the fact that a professor had made it—the first to hop the Atlantic, if memory serves—would have stirred newspaper editors to greater display. But professors are doing such queer things these days, perhaps the editors are right in believing that the public has lost all capacity for surprize at their adventures.

* * * *

A Social Insurance Movement Growing If you have not heard of the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan, you will. According to the North American Newspaper Alliance, sponsors of the plan expect that millions of persons will sign a petition asking Congress to write it into law. In fact, several million are said to have signed already.

Whatever else it may be, this brain-child of Dr. F. E. Townsend, a retired physician of Long Beach, California, is delightfully simple. It proposes that the Government pay every person over the age of sixty a pension of $200 a month, on condition that he or she spend it before the month is over. Thus, the argument goes, all elderly Americans would end their days in affluence and business would be vastly accelerated, with consequent benefit to the young as well.

A preposterous plan? Considered by itself it certainly sounds so, but, considered as an extreme manifestation of a movement that is far from extreme, it is well worth noting. At long last, this country seems determined to emulate other countries and adopt a broad program of social insurance which will reduce the hazards of old age, as well as those of unemployment and ill health. The National Administration is formulating such a program, and the States are actively interested. Meanwhile, it is ever more widely discussed. The Townsend Plan is evidently one of those peculiar sparks struck off when a great public question is still on the anvil of debate. Probably it will never get far, but it does show the direction of the wind.

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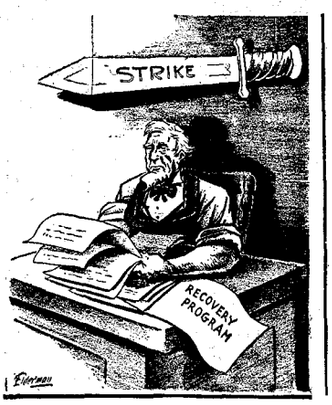
At the Observation Post

Industrial Unrest in a Period of Recovery Is History Repeating Itself, But Since the New Deal Came Into Being the Motivation for Strikes Has Undergone a Change

GIVEN the same basic stimuli, human beings in the mass invariably react to them in the same way. Which is simply another way of saying that history is constantly repeating itself.

It is well to keep this fact in mind in evaluating the social significance of the textile strike. Let us suppose it goes down in the record as the greatest single strike in the history of the country (tho indications at the moment of writing are against this supposition); as a manifestation of industrial unrest in a period of recovery it will still run true to form. Strikes, as startling, as far-reaching and proportionately as great have distinguished virtually every one of the country's struggles from the pit of depression.



The Sword of Damocles

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

Quintuplets!

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*

Consider, for example, the disturbances which made a hash of American history in the 'seventies. The comparison seems particularly apt because the panic of '73 and its wretched aftermath were, like our own panic and depression, the fruit of the most destructive war to date and of an interval of furious speculation following its close.

Day of the "Molly Maguires"

This was the day of the "Molly Maguires" who for years terrorized with their murders of mine bosses and superintendents the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania. As the Mollies had become organized and adept at their bloody business before the panic of '73 and were suppressed before recovery set in, it may be unfair to blame them on the depression of the time, but a reminder of them certainly belongs in the somber background of the picture.

Far more significant for our purposes were the railroad strikes which broke out in 1877. The country then had been through the valley of the shadow even as in the present case. There had been years of prostration and despair, which had been characterized also by short spurts of what seemed like the beginning of recovery. Nerves were taut with the strain of prolonged unemployment and the suspense of hopes deferred.

Labor, in the meantime, had suffered the inevitable demoralization that comes with hard times. "Unemployment became so wide-spread," to quote "A Short History of the American Labor Movement," by Mary Beard, "that strikes to maintain wages were perilous; where they were attempted, lockouts usually followed. Blacklists and prosecutions intimidated labor leaders. A successful national organization was out of the question. The number of national craft unions fell from about thirty to eight or nine and even they were in dire financial straits."

Then along came the Baltimore and Ohio with a cut in wages. Its men were very imperfectly organized, but suddenly they struck. The whole system became paralyzed almost overnight. The strike spread to other lines, involving most of the country's railroad mileage. Riots broke out. "In Pittsburgh," again to quote Mrs. Beard, "the rioters got possession of the city and millions of dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Federal troops were called out for the first time in industrial disputes. Labor leaders urged upon workmen the desirability of preparing to resist by military organization the interference of the militia and regular troops in labor disputes, and cities answered with armories for the better management of troops. . . . To many contemporary observers, including John Hay, who had been Lincoln's secretary, it seemed that society was about to dissolve in civil struggles."

Blaming Section 7-A

The current year with its almost uninterrupted series of strikes and strike threats has reduced many contemporary observers to the same lugubrious state of mind, the more so because all the turmoil has come on top of the Government's mighty efforts to forestall it. The provisions of the countless NRA codes to boost and maintain minimum wages; Section 7-A of NIRA, which makes collective bargaining mandatory wherever and in whatever form the workers demand it; the elaborate mediation machinery set up—all these things were absent in the 'seventies.

That one major strike should follow another notwithstanding has not only increased the despair of our prophets of doom but inclined them to shift the direction of their scorn. Their target is no longer the depravity of human nature in general and of the working masses in particular but the attempt of the Administration to mitigate its manifestations. Some of them are persuaded that but for Section 7-A, and its encouragement to the ambitions of labor leaders, 1934 would have been a year of industrial tranquillity.

There is some color to their accusation that the ambiguities of this section have contributed to the prevailing unrest. Prominent among the issues of the textile strike is the implied insistence of the U. T. W. A., an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, that it alone should be recognized as the agency for collective bargaining with the employers in the industry. Perhaps it is true, as charged, that the demands of this union for a thirty-hour week with no loss of pay, for an end to the "stretch-out" system, and so on, are in the nature of window-dressing to attract to its ranks a sufficient percentage of textile workers so that it may enforce its supremacy in the field. If so, one can understand better the stubborn refusal of Mr. Sloan and his Textile Institute to seek an adjustment of the dispute. One can understand also that the presence of Section 7-A on the statute books has embittered the situation.

A Change of Motivation

In a study of strikes since 1916 Professor Feldman, of Dartmouth, has pointed to the change of motivation which has taken place since the New Deal came into being. It used to be, as he has written in the New York *Times*, that issues involving wages figured in fully three-fifths of all strikes. To-day "failure of employers to recognize the union, or to grant collective bargaining, interference with union campaigns, discrimination against union members and other violations of Section 7-A of NIRA are alleged in easily three-quarters of the cases coming before the National and Regional Boards."

But let us grant that the New Deal has failed to stem the tide of turmoil which was bound to rise with the first intimations of recovery. Let us grant, too, that in many instances NIRA and its famous collective-bargaining clause have supplied an impetus to strife rather than sedative. Is it wholly reasonable to assume that we should have had more peace without them? In the editorial columns, yes. But if history is any criterion, the country was due for the dose it is swallowing and Section 7-A is serving rather as a convenient excuse for it than as its cause. W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Princess Marina of Greece, whose engagement to Prince George of England, fourth son of King George V and Queen Mary, was a complete surprize, is the third and youngest daughter of Prince Nicolas of Greece. Her mother is the former Grand Duchess Vladimirovna of Russia. Her father is a brother of the late King Constantine I of Greece, and the uncle of former King George II, who sat on the Greek throne during the last two years of the monarchy ending in 1924. The Princess is a brunette, twenty-seven years old and lives in Paris.

© International

She and her fiancé share many interests. Both are fond of music, dancing and shooting. They first met five years ago.

Poon Tuck Ming, twenty-five-year-old native of Shanghai, who is known as Mr. Poon because he happens to be a Chinese, is by way of finding out where the blue begins.

Acme

Mr. Poon left Shanghai four years ago to "see world on foot." He has seen much of it to date. He bicycled through India and across a 500-mile desert between Syria and Iraq (because he couldn't carry enough water on foot to hold him between towns) and arrived finally in Seattle, via New York and Washington, D. C. He already has walked 18,000 miles, and expects to walk over South America, New Zealand, and Australia.

Dorothy Thompson, the only American newspaper correspondent ever to be expelled from Germany, wife of Sinclair Lewis, the only American novelist to receive the Nobel Prize, is widely known both here and abroad. Born in Lancaster, New York, in 1894, she received her B.A. at Syracuse University, in 1914, and did graduate work in Vienna. She married Mr. Lewis on May 14, 1928. They have one son, Michael. Miss Thompson was publicity director for the New York Woman Suffrage Campaign from 1915 to 1917 and was engaged briefly in social work. She became chief of the Central European Bureau of the New York *Evening Post* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* in 1924, having served as correspondent in Vienna the preceding four years. She has written several books.

Wide World

Columnists
As They See Themselves

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Rufus Steele—Born South, educated West, settled East, called North from the sub-tropics to Boston in 1931 to develop The March of the Nations column for *The Christian Science Monitor*. Have written many magazine stories, a number of motion pictures, a few books, a Bohemian Club Grove Play. Have hunted things to think about and typewrite about in a dozen countries, accompanied by my wife.

Sketching the changing world daily in a space 20 inches long and 2 inches wide is exacting but exhilarating business.

Deductions from the chattering cables indicate that the world is weary but not wabbling, chastened but not cheerless; nobody believes it is going to pot but the statesmen, who agree on little else.

I had rather be able to let a ray of inspiration into a reader's cloudy morning than to bump the stratosphere's casing or regiment the penguins at the South Pole.

James Craig Peacock of Chevy Chase, Maryland, did such effective work in the Shipping Board Bureau that now he has been made its director, charged with the duty of developing the American merchant marine. Mr. Peacock, a lawyer, is a man of medium build with sandy hair and brown eyes. While talking, he swings one leg nervously. Next to traveling he likes winter sports and mountain climbing.

Wide World

Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., recently appointed Special Assistant to the Administrator of NRA, is one of a group of "pioneers" who have been with that organization throughout its turbulent career. As Chief Clerk of NRA he was the first person sworn in as a member of the Blue Eagle Staff. From Chief Clerk he was graduated to Deputy Administrator in Charge of Finance and then to his present position. A native of New York, he is credited with having cut more red tape than any other official in Washington in getting the NRA organization under way.

Underwood

Edgar Rice Burroughs, popular story writer, whose latest novel is "Tarzan and the Lion Man," was born in Chicago. As a youth he went cowpunching on his brother's ranch in Idaho. Recalled by his father for further schooling, he joined the United States cavalry when he failed to pass the entrance examination for West Point, and served at Fort Grant, Arizona. A varied career followed—gold miner in Oregon, railway policeman in Salt Lake City, cowboy again in Idaho, then owner of a stationery store. "Tarzan of the Apes," which brought him fame, was written during his spare hours, on the backs of old letterheads and pieces of scrap paper. Rejected by all the leading publishers, it was sold as a magazine serial for seven hundred dollars. So extensive has the business from his stories since become that he has incorporated himself as Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc., to handle his properties. He lives on his estate, Tarzana, in California, writes every day, rides horses and plays golf.

What's the Name, Please?

Aishton—chairman, American Railway Assn.—*ai* as in *rail*.

Beven—of the Illinois Central—perfect rime with *seven*.

Deasy—of the Pennsylvania line—nothing tricky, just *easy*, with a *d* before.

Haugh—of the Union Pacific—rimes with *faugh* or *law*, not with *laugh*.

Pegram—of the Southern Ry. System—*pea'gram*, not *peg*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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News and Comment From the National Capital

When Word of the Resignation of Budget Director Douglas Leaked Out Despite Efforts to Withhold These Tidings for a While, a Presidential Breakfast Was Spoiled

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was startled the day he picked up his morning papers at his Hyde Park estate to read of the resignation of Budget Director Lewis Douglas. "Day before yesterday" he and Mr. Douglas had agreed the resignation should be kept secret until the President was ready to announce it. Mr. Roosevelt wanted to get the heavy mid-September refinancing operation out of the way first. He even canceled a regular press conference to avoid questions on the Douglas visit. Here was the resignation news all over the front pages, eclipsing the Treasury statement issued to reassure the sound-money people, lay the ghost of inflation, and help build up a good market for the new government securities to be issued.

How the News Leaked Out

Not the least of the signs of Presidential irritation was the fact that confirmation of the Douglas resignation did not come until midafternoon. Here in Washington White House secretaries themselves had been surprized to read that morning that the last militant conservative was out of the Administration. It was natural that they should suspect and suggest that Mr. Douglas had tipped off the press. Sharply as he has differed with his Budget Director on high policy, the President could not believe that. The President felt sure there had been no leak on his end. How, then, had the news got out? Thereby hangs an interesting illustration of the way irresistible news gets to the breakfast-table.

Mr. Douglas, after a succession of reverses during the last Congress, went out West for some ranch life. On the way home, he stopped off in Arizona to see his relatives. He had lived there before going to Washington to leap into prominence.

There's a Time and Place for Everything

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

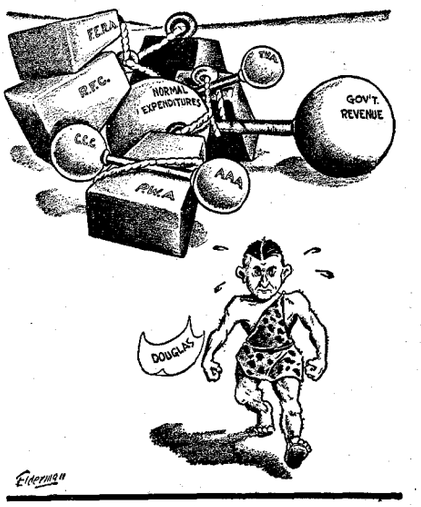
In the course of this visit, he did not conceal his anxiety over the trend of the New Deal. All his friends in Washington had known for months that he was at the point of discouragement. When he left Arizona, members of his family knew he was prepared to break with the Administration. It did not take long for that fact to trickle into the office of the Los Angeles *Times* in near-by California, and, from there, to that paper's Washington Bureau.

Mr. Douglas being out of Washington, confirmation was not available, but the tip was too hot and plausible to hold. On the other side of the Continent, *The Times* printed the rumor of the Budget Director's intention to quit. The next day, Mr. Douglas unexpectedly returned to Washington for a day and told newspaper men who inquired that he had *not* decided to resign, and was disposed to go along with the Budget so long as he could be of public service and was wanted. That night he heard the first radio speech of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and saw the handwriting on the wall.

The Budget Director proceeded to his wife's maiden home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The next day he had an appointment with the President, his first since a dramatic incident toward the close of the last Congress. Whether or not his mind was made up before he saw the President, Mr. Douglas had resigned when he left Hyde Park for Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Moreover, he had joined the President in a pledge of secrecy for the time being. Mr. Roosevelt helped him elude the press.

That was late Thursday afternoon. With the press conference canceled, Friday was passed without untoward incident. That is until near midnight. Then the New York *Times* printed substantially the same rumor that had appeared in print a few days earlier on the West Coast. "Douglas to Resign From Budget Post, the Capital Hears," said the head-line. The New York *Herald Tribune*, in larger type, in the next edition, declared flatly that the resignation was in and accepted.

The publication of the first dispatch two days after the break was a coincidence. The dispatch was in the future tense. *The Herald Tribune*, in its effort to confirm that rumor, stumbled on the President's secret. The official who revealed it did so in the belief that the dispatch meant that the secret already was out. According to all the reports from Hyde Park, he thereby ruined the Presidential breakfast. For, were it not for the positiveness of *The Herald Tribune's* dispatch, the rumor story in *The Times* would have gone unconfirmed officially until the September refinancing was well under way.



"Balance That, Huh!"

—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

The inside story of this incident reveals that in addition to the official break between the President and his Budget Director, there also was a personal break.

Toward the close of the last session of Congress, the Administration put in its billion-dollar deficiency appropriation bill, carrying huge additional appropriations for the Recovery fund. It was contrary to Mr. Douglas's ideas, and had gone to Congress without his approval.

Crossed Off Calling-list

The fighting Mr. Douglas wrote the Chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees protesting against the bill and asking where the money was to come from. The letter to Chairman Buchanan of the House Appropriations Committee was carried promptly to the White House. Altho Mr. Douglas's friends say he had notified the White House, the President was mightily annoyed.

But for the intervention of Senator James E. Byrnes of South Carolina, a friend of the President's and Mr. Douglas's, the Budget Director very probably would have been discharged on the spot. As it was, Mr. Roosevelt let the incident pass, for the time being, but definitely dropped his Budget Director from the White House calling-list. Except for one five-minute exception, the President and Mr. Douglas, at first almost his chief aid, never were in conference again until Mr. Douglas walked into the stately drawing-room overlooking the Hudson, pulled up a chair, and had his showdown with the man who took him out of the House of Representatives to become a key-man—and, incidentally, the Right-Wing spear-head—of his Administration.

DIOGENES.

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A New Bond Between Italy and Austria

The Betrothal of Archduke Otto, Hapsburg Pretender, to the Youngest Princess of the Reigning House of Savoy, Draws Attention to Growing Favor for a Monarch at Vienna

DECISION to link the Italian House of Savoy and the Hapsburg Dynasty in matrimony was reached when King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Elena of Italy met Austria's former Empress Zita at Viareggio (Italy). The royal conclave approved the engagement of Archduke Otto, son of the late Emperor Karl and Zita, and Hapsburg Pretender to the Austrian throne, to marry Princess Maria, youngest daughter of the Italian King and Queen.

No formal announcement of the frequently rumored engagement was issued, but Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, brother of Zita and Prince Consort of the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, who was present at the meeting, confirmed to the Associated Press that the marriage had been arranged. The official announcement, it was said, would be delayed pending clarification of the twenty-one-year-old Otto's position with regard to the restoration of the monarchy in Austria.

Otto's Position Improving

The match was considered a victory for the former Empress Zita, who, since the abdication of the Emperor Karl, in November, 1918, and the establishment of the Republic of Austria in that year, has been striving tirelessly to recover the throne for Archduke Otto. Conversations between the interested parties lasted an hour, and details of the unofficial betrothal were settled quickly, according to aristocratic members of Zita's entourage. The widow of former Emperor Karl then introduced seven of her eight children to the royal visitors. Altho Princess Maria was present, Archduke Otto, who will be twenty-two on November 20, was hunting elk on Oeland Island, off Sweden, in company with King Gustav V and Prince Wilhelm of Sweden. Lending their presence to the negotiations were the Duchess of Parma and her husband, Anthony of Braganza.

Official circles in Italy were reported in THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 18 as displaying skepticism concerning a then rumored journey of the Austrian Pretender to Italy at that time. They said Italy wished to avoid even the appearance of favoring monarchical restoration in Austria. Yet when Archduke Otto's engagement to Princess Maria became known, Rome Associated Press dispatches said it strengthened the belief that Italy was swinging to support of the Archduke's pretensions. It was considered in the Italian capital hardly likely that the royal family and Premier Benito Mussolini would have consented to the marriage had they not had strong faith in an improvement of Otto's present position.

Recalling that during recent months Italy had acted jointly with England and France on important matters of international policy, observers at Rome were said to believe that Italy would obtain at least the tacit consent of those two Powers before coming out openly for return of the Hapsburgs in Austria. Italian statesmen, it was reported, felt that with a Hapsburg again on the throne, Italy's union with Germany definitely would be averted.

Premier Mussolini repeatedly has stated that he would not permit such a union—the so-called *Anschluss*. At the conclusion of the Italian Army maneuvers near Bologna in August, the Italian Premier said in an address to 5,000 officers and military attachés that when the unforeseen Nazi revolt broke out in Austria at the end of July if he had not sent his divisions to the Austrian frontier "complications might have resulted that could not have been settled save by the voice of the cannon."

In an article by the Berlin correspondent of the Essen *Nazional Zeitung*, newspaper organ of Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Nazi Premier of Prussia, it was alleged that the Italian Premier and the late Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria had concluded a secret agreement giving Italy the right of military intervention in case the Austrian Nazi legionaries should cross the frontier from Bavaria.

When Austria's present Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, an avowed monarchist, conferred with *Il Duce* at Florence late in August, there were reports that they talked over Otto's status. But, as related in THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 1, Chancellor Schuschnigg declared in an interview at Nice, France, on his way back to Vienna, that "even the name of the Hapsburgs was never mentioned in our conversations."

He added that he considered it not a political problem, but a legal one, entailing the question of whether or not the Hapsburgs have the right to obtain a restoration of confiscated property.

A London Weekly's Reaction

Princess Maria is the only daughter of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena still unmarried. Since her sixteenth birthday—she now is nineteen—it has been variously rumored that she was about to be betrothed to the Infanta Juan-Cárlos, son of the former King Alfonso XIII of Spain; Crown Prince Farouk of Egypt, and Prince George of England, whose engagement to Princess Marina of Greece was announced recently.

A stubborn form of opposition to Otto's royal pretensions which might be expected, it was said, would come from the Little Entente nations, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, whose political leaders have warned several times that an attempt to restore the Hapsburgs to power would be considered by their countries tantamount to a declaration of war.

The bond between Italy and Austria was described by *The New Statesman and Nation* (London) as a "military protectorate of Italy over Austria," which had become one of the "salient permanent bases of the European system" since Italian troops were concentrated in the Brenner Pass during the Nazi putsch in Austria. This independent London weekly did not consider that there was any written military "alliance" between the two countries, but that what is known as a "verbal" arrangement probably was in effect.

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Consulting the Oracle

(As recorded by Mr. Punch's magic microphone.)

Herr Hitler: *"How can Germany make sure of keeping on the right side of Italy?"*

Signor Mussolini: *"By keeping on the other side of Austria."*

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Sweden as a Rooseveltian Model

With the Welfare of Worker Its Watchword, the Respect for and Maintenance of Individual Rights to Freedom and Well-Being Are Basis of State's Socializing Process

By Henry Albert Phillips

[*This is the first of two articles by Henry Albert Phillips. The present one deals with social and economic progress in industrial Sweden; and the second, to appear shortly, treats of Kiruna, a mining town which the author calls a "workman's paradise in farthest Lapland."*

The opinions expressed in these articles are solely those of the author, who has written from first-hand observation.—The Editor.]

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The city of Gothenburg, Sweden, seen through an archway

BEGINNING with his earliest campaign speeches President Roosevelt boldly turned the prow of the ship of government toward the open Sea of State Socialism. "Socialism," as a term being tabu in this capitalistic democracy, has been veiled under such phrases as "the greatest good to the greatest number," "raising the standard of living and of wages of all workers—if necessary from the excessive profits of employers," "providing a self-respecting mode of life for every woman, man and child!" etc. In other words, private profit of individual or corporation is no longer to stand in the way of the ultimate welfare of the lowliest worker.

Monarchy Remains Undisturbed

Sweden to-day offers perhaps the best example of, and more nearly approximates, those ideals which the Roosevelt Administration promised, and is striving to attain. Sweden, too, because its huge industrial problems compare in magnitude with those that confront America, is a fair parallel.

Sweden is in more than one way an ideal State for a great social experiment. For more than a hundred years the country has not been involved in a single war. This absence for so long of any violent disturbance of its social and economic conditions, and of any embarrassing international relations, found it with an even temper peculiarly fitted to undertake a social departure many decades ago that Americans are now considering "new" and dangerous.

For in character the Swedes are a cool, serious-thinking, highly-literate, homogeneous folk. While, in theory, at least, a "revolution" took place, the issues were reasoned out in debate rather than in bomb-throwing. Throughout all the extreme socializing processes the monarchy and its institutions were scarcely disturbed.

As the triumph of industrialism progressed in Sweden, the problems of socialization became more and more complex. In 1870, the hardy open-air agrarian population embraced three-fourths of the Swedish nation, while the manufacturing group was then only one-eighth. By 1900, the agriculturists had shrunk to about one-half, and industry had expanded to one-quarter of the whole. In 1920, agriculture occupied less than one-half the population, while industry claimed one-half. The migration to and the congestion in the cities was in full swing.

Dangerous occupations, confining indoor jobs, overlong hours for men, women, and children with occupational diseases early began to threaten the health, peace, and happiness of half the people. To-day, however, after forty years or more of facing their problems of industrialization by forcing immediate solutions of them, the Swedes are able to say proudly what few other nations on the face of the globe can say with equal truth: "We have no slums!" There is no child labor; there are no sweat-shops.

Welfare of the worker has become the watchword of Sweden. There is a Ministry of Social Affairs in perfect operation. It not only includes certain functions that are ordinarily assigned to a Ministry of the Interior, but also has the broadest powers in many branches of social administration.

State support is assured to every Swede from birth to death: Insurance at every turn—at the expense of the employer. Homes at every untoward cross-road in life: for the aged, the sick, the mentally backward or broken, the disabled, the wayward, the indigent, the orphans—at the expense of the State. Not only was State support promised, but it has become obligatory by law. If the State happened at the moment to be without funds, then it became its first duty to borrow such money as was necessary to be repaid out of increased taxes. The high standard of living must be maintained at all costs. It had become one of the first duties of the State.

The present Socialist Government has been faced by unprecedented demands for funds to support its extravagant program. To face this crisis, it has just borrowed 550,000,000 Swedish crowns ($249,567,000). With no extraordinary means of repayment in sight, it promises that this debt, and possibly others for similar projects, shall be paid by an increased inheritance tax. It says that the well-to-do must some day pay back these sums.

Unanimity Among All Classes

A journey through Sweden soon discloses a solid unanimity among the Swedes of all classes. There is a stubborn pride on the part of every community, among rich and poor, great and small, each in pointing out its numerous institutions of welfare.

The Old People's Home in Rättvik, for example, is the best-looking house in the town. All semblance of an "institution" has been avoided, and it has the outward appearance of a large, prosperous residence surrounded by beautiful flower-gardens and a vine-clad veranda where the guests are sitting about in easy wicker chairs.

Again, in Gothenburg, our cicerone happened to be a scion of a wealthy noble family engaged in "commerce." He remarked: "This sort of thing takes 60 per cent. of our taxes—keeping these people not only comfortable, but in luxury." He smiled as he said it, adding: "We are a clever people to do a thing like that."

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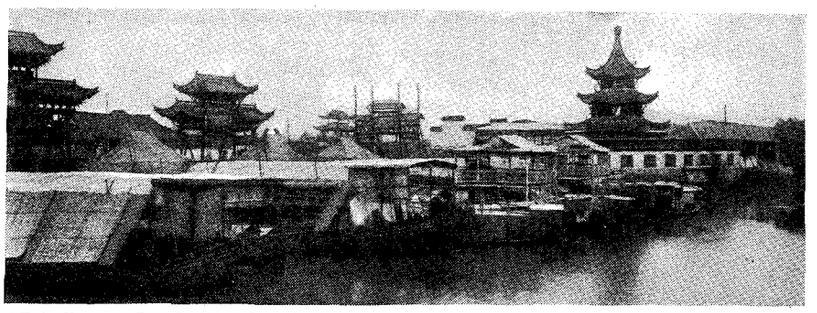
Nanking's Coolies and Their Companions

Toiling or Singing, There Is Much That Is Picturesque and Wholesome About the Orient's Men of All Work, and Their Retinue of Children, Dogs, and Impudent Geese

By Edward Price Bell



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Flower boats on the canal at Nanking, China

STRICTLY speaking, of course, they are *not* my coolies. They are just the coolies, a swarming lot, who toil, sweat, prattle, shout, and sing—and sometimes hotly dispute—in the blazing Nanking August sun beneath my windows (three stories up) in a squatty, rugged, towered, graystone hotel on the east bank of the wide Yangtze, which flows from north to south at this point. I call them my coolies because they have become so familiar to me, by day and by night (their weird cries and music are seldom still on these sweltering nights), and because, despite their unholy clatter, I can not help liking them.

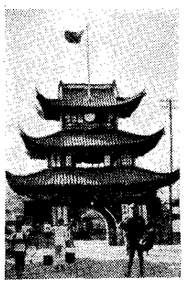
Not much clothing impedes their multiplex activities. Their arms and torsos and legs are bare, thin, hard, sinewy, and sunburned to almost a pure black. Only a few of them wear hats; the majority take the terrible rays of the unclouded sun full on their shaved heads. Women and girls, clad in blue or black cotton blouses and trousers, mingle with the men, supplying rice soup, fish, and occasional treats of flour gravy. Children play about among the workers, the smaller ones in their brown-to-black birthday suits, the larger ones with babies strapped to their backs.

The Junks and the Coolies

It is a paved square, about the size of a city block, on which these coolies work. It lies between the hotel and a muddy creek flowing under an upcurved bridge which carries the traffic of the new Chung Shan Road, one of the great thoroughfares of Nanking.

This stream flows southward to the Yangtze and so connects itself with the productive labor of a large area of Central China. It is thronged with small freight-craft, especially junks, those odd high-pooped, prominent-stemmed, full-sterned, lug-sailed vessels which confront one on all the waters of this teeming country, and nearly every specimen of which looks as tho it had been unremittingly in use for the 4,000 years of Chinese history.

There is an indissoluble intimacy between these junks and the coolies. The junks plow up the muddy creek from the Yangtze with prodigious loads of straw for shack-building and roof-thatching, hay for Army horses, and fire-wood for the homes of Nanking. The coolies unload these great cargoes, baling the straw and hay and splitting the wood into small pieces, which afterward they fasten in bundles to be carried over the city in rickshaws. These two-wheeled carriages are lined up by the score beneath my windows, fringing two sides of the paved square, their steel-muscled pullers, half-naked, waiting patiently between the shafts for their burdens, while the sun beats pitilessly on their bare scalps. These rickshaw-pullers are some of my coolies' companions when it is playtime.



Gateway to the Nanking Municipal Government

Watch two of these coolies starting off the deck of a junk with a back-breaking load of wood swung in a looped rope made fast to a pole resting on their bare shoulders as they stand tandem. Steady! Even *their* strong, straight legs seem to bend under the burden. The man in front utters a peculiar cry, half a wail, the other echoes it, and they move toward the shore, with every step that strange cry and its sure echo, a kind of supporting rhythm without which apparently they could not proceed. The wailing does not cease—it gathers loudness and power, indeed—until, with a skilful, synchronized movement, the two men slip from under their load, and drop it at its appointed place on the paved square. Then silence.

There are hundreds of these men and hundreds of these cries, hour after hour, from the first streak of dawn till it is too dark to see, some carrying wood, some straw, some hay. It is a camped community, this community of my coolies. Its semicircular straw huts lie in clusters close to the muddy water. That is where, with their families, they sleep, *when* they sleep. As the sun sinks across the Yangtze, the coolies squat with their women and children on straw mats or the bare concrete, and enjoy a social hour or so eating.

The Impudent Coolie Geese

Now a few words about my coolies' companions, about the hangers-on, so to speak, of the restless, vociferous camp. There are the dogs. Never, elsewhere, have I seen dogs of so many colors, sizes, and kinds of vocal vigor. Snap and growl and bark and howl; they fill the vacancy when their masters are asleep. One often observes them barking indefatigably at nothing. I suppose it is the natural canine reaction to the habitual hubbub and uproar of the camp.

And the geese! Did not geese once save Rome by the din they made? I think I remember something like that, and I can understand the story now. These coolie geese have an impudence which I never have seen in any other bird.

You probably think that is all, but it is not; a book might be written about my coolies and their companions; many books have been written about people and things less wholesome and less interesting.

Publishers Photo Service, New York

Coolies at Woosung, China, carrying a heavy slab of stone

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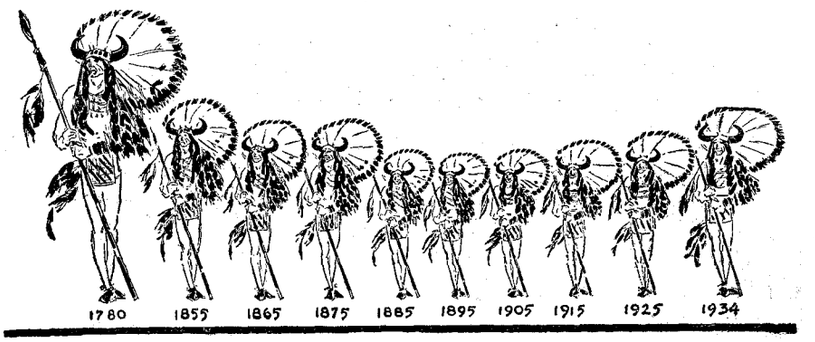
"Vanishing American" No Longer Vanishing

Studies of Indian Population Trends Indicate Aborigines Have Been Increasing For Forty Years, and There Soon May Be as Many on This Continent as There Were in 1492

FOR approximately forty years—since about 1895, the Indian population of the United States and Canada has been increasing. Far from being the "Vanishing American," the Indian is staging a most spectacular comeback, and the average birth-rate among Indians to-day is higher than in the white population.

This increase in numbers is expected to be accelerated rather than otherwise by the coming New Deal for Indians, under liberal policies now being formulated by the Washington Administration. It is expected that the President will reverse the Indian policy of a century and a half, and start off in an entirely new direction.



Courtesy of *Natural History*

Trend of Indian population since 1780, based on figures and estimates for Plains Indians

Some of the proposals reported to be under consideration include the restoration of former Indian lands to tribal ownership, abandonment of the idea of allotting individual lands, and possibly increasing the present tribal lands by purchase or otherwise. Possibly each tribe or community will be organized into a self-governing political unit, to operate its land under a legalized corporation, restoring the original language, social customs, and religion of each tribe.

Never Very Many Indians

What effect such changes will have on the Indian population may be a matter for conjecture. Speculating, Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator-in-Chief of Anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, recently pointed out in *Natural History* that there never were very many Indians in this country, as compared with the present white population. Estimates of the number of Indians in the United States and Canada in 1780 have approximated 1,000,000. Doctor Wissler is inclined to think this number too large, and placed it nearer 750,000.

The year 1780 is chosen because in the following year an epidemic of smallpox swept the Central United States and Canada, and carried away more than half the population of the region. Nearly 100,000 Indians are believed to have perished, yet no tribe seems to have been wiped out completely. In a few years most of them regained their normal population.

It seems reasonable that the number of Indians in 1492 was not greatly different from that in 1780; somewhere between 750,000 and 1,000,000 in the United States and Canada. Doctor Wissler's figures show that the densest Indian population was on the West Coast, where there was about one Indian per square mile. In the Atlantic Coast area, next densest, there was about one Indian for every three square miles; in the Central and Plains area, eight square miles, and in Northwestern Canada, twenty-four square miles for each Indian.

The reason for the small population was the native way of life of the Indian. Doctor Wissler pointed out that had the Indian hit upon the way of life followed by whites in this country, his population probably would have been as great as the white population to-day. Actually, the country probably could not support more than about 1,000,000 nomadic, warlike hunters. Their number was limited, on one hand, by the food supply and their ability to get enough to eat, and, on the other, by natural enemies, disease, and intertribal warfare. The whole number of Indians who could live in this great area was about the same as the population of Boston to-day.

The "golden age" of the Indians, in Doctor Wissler's opinion, was not the period before white men came, but the era of trading with the whites. It was a period of great economic prosperity for the Indian. He maintained his own tribal organization, moved about freely, and was able to buy European goods in proportion to his industry and skill.

"Golden Age" Did Not Last

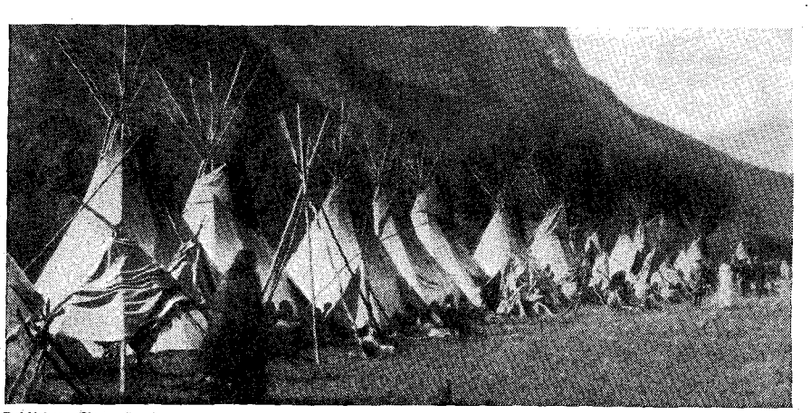
"On the whole, his life was richer and more interesting than before the whites came upon the scene," said Doctor Wissler. "He was now able to provide himself with firearms, steel tools, horses, and many other conveniences, all of which lightened the drudgery of daily routine, raised his standard of living, increased his ability to travel, and subjected him to considerable intellectual stimulus from contact with a new race and a new culture."

But like many a "golden age," this did not last long. The white settlers came, and, after protracted periods of warfare, the Indians finally were subjugated, and placed on "reservations," which, in the beginning, at least, were little more than prison-camps.

"The Indians were now in a state of economic collapse, since they no longer produced furs nor hunted for food. Many looked upon the situation as hopeless. It is recorded that in one tribe, at least, many young men committed suicide."

Then followed the long, heroic struggle of the Indians to rehabilitate themselves. The whites expected them to become farmers, but relatively few Indians ever had been agriculturally inclined. The

(Continued on page 32)



Publishers Photo Service

Modern Assiniboin Indians encamped at the foot of the Rockies

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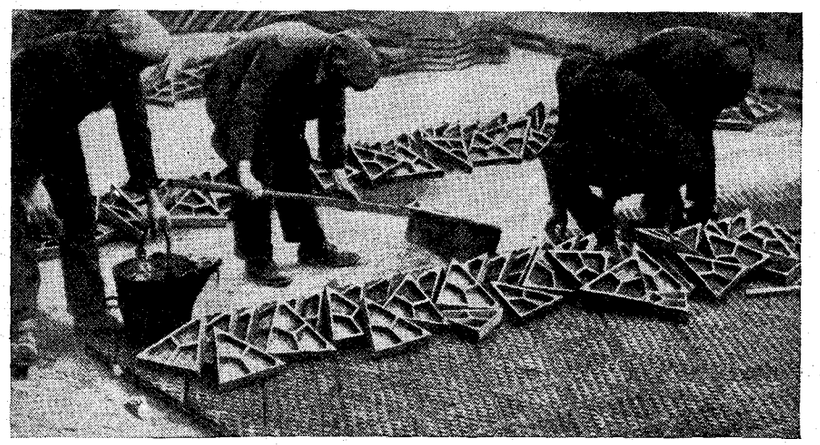
Roads of Iron for America?

University of Minnesota Scientists Will Experiment With a Type of Road-surfacing Which Has Been Successful Abroad

A type of road-surface which is expected to be virtually skid-proof in any weather, resistant enough to outlast granite, brick, wood, or cement, and so easy to lay that even unskilled workmen can do the job, will be the subject of an important and significant experiment at Minneapolis this month. Engineers of the University of Minnesota expect to lay a thirty-foot stretch of cast-iron pavement on Campus Avenue.



Courtesy of *Steel*

Workmen laying cast-iron blocks in a British street

The experiment is intended to develop a road-surface which will be much more permanent than kinds in use in this country, and, incidentally, to open an outlet for the vast iron-ore deposits in northern Minnesota. The idea of surfacing roads with iron, while apparently new in this country, is by no means untried. Iron-surfaced roads and streets have been in use in Europe for several years, the development of road-surfacing of this kind in England dating from 1928.

Two Different Systems Used

E. W. Davis, Superintendent of the Mines Experimental Station of the University of Minnesota, who has made a thorough study of the experiments abroad, recently reported in *Steel* that the largest and most recent installation was in the Mersey Tunnel, at Liverpool, opened recently. In this tunnel about three miles of pavement have been surfaced with square cast-iron blocks.

Two different systems are in use in England, Mr. Davis found. In one system, cast-iron sections are used as surfacing for concrete, somewhat as brick or wood blocks are used in this country. In the other system, cast-iron grids, supported directly on a crushed rock or gravel base, replace the usual concrete base, and asphalt mastic is placed directly on this cast-iron foundation.

Surfacing blocks of cast-iron are of various kinds, one type being twelve inches square, and another being in the form of an equilateral triangle ten inches on a side. In both cases, the blocks are about two inches thick, and are hollowed out on the under side to reduce the weight, which amounts to approximately twenty-five pounds per square foot of paved surface.

The upper side is studded with a diamond-shaped pattern, similar to that used on some makes of non-skid automobile tires. The blocks ordinarily are laid on a six- or eight-inch layer of concrete covered with a thin layer of asphalt mastic. The installation costs approximately $5 a square yard, the cost of the iron block alone being nearly $3.50 a yard. The cost of a brick pavement is about $2.50 a square yard, but the difference is more than made up, in the opinion of some engineers, by the greater length of life of the iron pavement.

Mr. Davis reported that iron surfacing of various types also was in wide use on the Continent, especially in France and Germany. In fact, the French Government has devoted considerable study to a proposal for building a cast-iron road 500 miles long, from Paris to Marseilles.

"Counting" Bacteria

A new method of learning the number of bacteria or microscopic cells in a solution, "counting" them with the aid of a photo-electric cell, recently was described in *Science* by Andrew Moldavan, of Montreal.

A glass tube is drawn out until the opening in it is very small; so tiny that only a single cell can pass through at a time. The tube then is placed in the brightly illuminated field of a microscope, and the solution forced through it. A photoelectric cell placed at the eyepiece of the instrument registers the difference in the light when the opaque or stained cell passes by. In this way a bacteriologist can count some kinds of bacteria and other objects, as blood cells, as a ranchman counts his cattle passing through a chute.

Science Snap-shots

A pneumatic tired milk-wagon, drawn by a horse with rubber shoes, recently tried out in New York City by a large milk company, proved so quiet it was necessary to equip the vehicle with a horn to avoid traffic accidents.

The horn chosen simulates the "Moo-o-o-o" of a cow.

* * * *

Moscow, rapidly becoming one of the most modern cities in the world, may have its first subway-line ready to open by November 7, anniversary of the Revolution, according to *The Transit Journal.* The first line will be about three miles long. Ultimately, six routes, serving the entire city, will be opened.

* * * *

Southern Newsprint paper from slash-pine, expected soon to be produced on a commercial scale, is only one of several onslaughts directed against the Northern newsprint industry. Experiments now are being made for Australian interests to develop a method of making such paper from Tasmanian eucalyptus trees, to supply the Australian trade.

* * * *

The earth is approximately 1,725,000,000 years old, according to computations just completed by Austrian physicists, from the radioactivity of old Canadian rocks. According to *Science Service,* the intricate weighing and computation went on uninterruptedly in strife-torn Vienna while troops roamed the streets outside the laboratory.

* * * *

"Element No. 93" may not have been discovered after all. Dr. O. Koblic, who thought he had extracted it from Czechoslovakian pitchblende, has withdrawn his claim, having learned that he had isolated a form of tungsten.

The identification of an element made artificially by bombardment by the Italian scientist, Prof. Enrico Fermi also has been put in doubt. Professor Fermi at first thought it was Element No. 93. The heaviest natural element is uranium, No. 92.

* * * *

The thermocouple, delicate instrument for measuring differences in temperature which hitherto has been most useful in determining the surface temperatures of the moon and planets, now has been used successfully in studying the formation of rocks below the surface by J. N. A. van den Bouwhuijsen, consulting geologist. The formations are revealed because some rock structures conduct heat faster than others, causing minute differences in temperature at the surface.

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Drunkenness Increasing, Methodist Figures Imply

Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals Issues Statistics on Intoxication Since Repeal Which May Be Taken as a Warning Sign by Distillers and Liquor Dealers

DEETS PICKETT, Secretary and Chief Publicity Agent of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, has gathered some figures tending to show that drunkenness is increasing. If his figures and the deductions to be derived from them are correct, liquor dealers may take warning. The drys still are active; the experiment, "noble in purpose," if weak in achievement, as its opponents charged, may be tried again. Even if the figures are to be taken with a grain of salt as a chaser, it still would behoove distillers and dealers to observe the warning signs—which they failed to heed before 1919—and to act accordingly.

The figures gathered by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals show a 31.68 per cent. increase in drunkenness in 192 cities during the first three months of 1934, as compared with a similar period of the year preceding. In States which control liquor sales, however, the board said that the increase was only 19.19 per cent., compared with 40.81 per cent. in license States.

"Alarming" Increase Cited

"This seems to indicate," said the statement, "that the greater restrictions and less general facilities for the purchase of liquors in the control States have operated to their advantage. The license system, however, seems to have been developed where it obtains with a view to serving the interests of the liquor trade, rather than the interest of temperance."

The Board reported an "alarming" increase in arrests for drunkenness in industrial areas, citing Coatesville, Pennsylvania, where the arrests were shown to have jumped 1,100 per cent. During the repeal period, the board said, arrests for drunkenness increased also in prohibition States. It was contended that this "shows not only a failure to exclude liquors from the licensed States, but a serious damage to the psychological support of abstinence and prohibition." Some of the larger cities listed in the survey are New York, which showed an increase of 29.42; Chicago, an increase of 7.03; Cincinnati, a decrease of 21.48; Cleveland, an increase of 21.72; Baltimore, a decrease of 18.13; Los Angeles, an increase of 115.18; Philadelphia, an increase of 24.76. There also was an increase of 11.11 per cent. of driving while intoxicated, the statement reported.

Tho it said that there is no adequate answer to Mr. Pickett's charges, and that none will deny he is doing a public service in calling attention to this disconcerting trend toward greater intemperance, the Washington *News* held that the figures "do not support the impression he obviously is trying to convey—that a return to prohibition is the way to curb intemperance. In practically all of the 192 cities cited," said *The News*, "the average monthly arrests for drunkenness increased sharply during the prohibition era. Here are a few of the most flagrant comparisons in average monthly arrests for drunkenness in 1920, at the start of prohibition, and in the first three months of 1933, near the end of prohibition: Baltimore, 149—1,506; Cleveland, 249—2,215; Washington, D. C., 297—1,302; Los Angeles, 279—2,088; Pittsburgh, 798—2,015. So much for prohibition's contribution to intemperance."

The News pointed out, too, that "another weakness in Mr. Pickett's analysis is his failure to mention that there are many factors entering into the number of arrests, such as the energy of the police, which in turn is influenced by public opinion."

The drys still have a lever to work with, and are using it. At the time of writing, nineteen States were dry. In an advisory referendum held late in August South Carolina voted wet by a comfortable majority. In nine States, prohibition exists by statutory enactments; in the others it still is part of the Constitution, or has been created by Constitutional amendment. Maine was to vote on repeal of the prohibition clause in its Constitution on September 10, and elections for the same purpose will be held on November 6 in Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Kentucky will consider the same question some time next year. In November, three States, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota, will choose delegates to consider repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The drys are campaigning actively in all these States. "Should they win any considerable advance in the coming elections," said *America*, New York Catholic weekly, "they can marshal with greater confidence in support of Senator Sheppard when he introduces his new Federal prohibition amendment in Congress next January." Senator Sheppard's proposal is to give Congress the power to restrict or prohibit the liquor traffic.

Deets Pickett

America Warns Distillers

Looking into the increase of drunkenness in certain communities, and the nation-wide advertising of strong liquors in the press, and over the radio, *America*, which is anti-prohibitionist, but sternly for temperance, warned that "a continuance of the trade methods adopted by the distillers of the hard liquor will insure the restoration of Federal prohibition within the next decade. Washington, too," said *America*, "is seriously at fault in regarding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages primarily as a source of revenue, and in paying little heed to the grave fact that, unless wisely regulated, the traffic can do more harm than good. The burden of taxation, both in the Federal and State fields, should be carried by the manufacturers of the stronger liquors, so that beers and light wines can be sold more cheaply."

In conclusion, *America* advised the teaching of temperance and the reestablishment of temperance and total abstinence societies in the colleges. "No Catholic educator," it said, "should hesitate to propose voluntary total abstinence from strong drink to our boys and girls."

SINCE HE WAS PARDONED HE HAS DODGED TAXES, MIXED IN POLITICS, DEMORALIZED MINORS, CAUSED TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND PALS WITH BOOTLEGGERS
JOHN BARLEYCORN

The Fellow Who Promised to Go Straight

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*

("Religion and Social Service" continued on page 28)

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No Rags, No Tatters, No Errors

The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, Direct From the Savoy Theater, Throne-room of Gilbert and Sullivan, Entrances New York With Its Flawless Performances

THE saddest man in Manhattan must be that one who toyed casually with the notion of playing barman, next spring, to the patient, durable men and women who can not exist without the twin intoxicants of Gilbert and Sullivan: the fine wine of the music and the heady distillate of the lyrics. If he planned at all, which he must, since some one always was planning it, he meant to do his revivals at a cost within fifty cents of $1,000 a week, that to include salaries, costumes, orchestra, and settings. The result, of course, would have been shoddy, but, then, for more years than it is comfortable to remember, the revivals of the Savoy's treasures have been shoddy. The revivals in New York, that is.

Darrell Fancourt as *Sir Roderic Murgatroyd* in "Ruddigore"

Defender of Traditions

With the single and stunning exception of Winthrop Ames, who, to a store of taste and intelligence, added sacks of cash, the self-conscious revivalists have, without exception, been woful. They have dressed their casts with subway nickels, engaged singers and players who rollicked through the occasions with fine disregard for tradition—and the no doubt distressed spirits of Gilbert and Sullivan—and, final cruelty, have dressed their productions with settings for all the unhappy world like a bit of muslin worked up by the underprivileged and disturbing children in some fearsome State school for feeble-minded infants. The settings, mostly, just didn't make sense.

It is the passionate conviction of these "5 & 10 and yours for a nickel" producers that wretched Gilbert and Sullivan is better than no Gilbert and Sullivan at all. By now—by now with the presence of the company from the Mother House itself—that dull and scatter-witted belief must have sagged like a paper-boot. The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, stalwart defender of the precious traditions of the Savoy, in one night of New York début, has restored sanity and vast appreciation to the harried, abused loyals. Never again, it is fair to say, will third-rate charades masquerading as Gilbert and Sullivan operas be tolerated in Manhattan.

The Carte group is aflame with zeal and burns with reverence. It would no more trifle with the set and hallowed traditions of the Savoy than it would ogle an audience for encores, that unpleasant little ritual having been another blight on the native Manhattan revivals. These are men and women who pass their lives in keeping alive, in keeping exciting and rich and warm, the works of the Savoyard geniuses. Some have been with the company since 1910, one, indeed, since 1907. Every performance they make is, none the less, fresh, sparkling, and flawless. Their theater in London is the true shrine, and they are consecrated to their task of keeping it such without one blemish. From principals to the humblest, newest chorus-maiden, they all are conspicuously aware of the duty they have shouldered.

The limited season here began with "The Gondoliers," ever looked upon as the most golden of the scores. With that there always has been a minority in violent disagreement. There can, however, be no real disagreement with the truth that this performance of "The Gondoliers" was a vivid, thrilling event in which every detail from costume to song, from performance to setting, was conspicuously perfect.

The entrancing loveliness of score was surrounded with shrewd playing, perfect enunciation, deft clowning, and spirited singing. Even in those treacherous passages when the music races at tremendous speed, they articulated every syllable and slurred nothing.

A scene from the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company's production of "The Mikado," showing *The Three Little Maids From School—Pitti Sing, Yum Yum* and *Peep Bo*—who are wearing seventeenth-century Japanese costumes

In the gifted hands and warm throats of these players from London everything that Gilbert and Sullivan intended was fondly but resolutely brought out. When it all had ended, and the last echo of the ovation had died away, two there were who found it impossible to speak. One was Mrs. Ada Littlejohn, a regular patron at the Savoy for many years, who came to New York especially to see her pets make their début here, and the other, one of Broadway's most raffish comedians, a man of gags, who, probably, wouldn't have known what people were talking about if they mentioned Savoyards to him a week ago. Mrs. Littlejohn was inexpressibly pleased, and the famed pantaloon just gurgled and made ecstatic motions in the air with his hands.

Miss Muriel Dickson as *Elsie Maynard* in "Yeomen of the Guard"

Liberation From Shoddy

These are the true Savoyards, these Carte people, the only company in existence which, in honesty, and correctness, may be described as Savoyard. The First Audience in New York began swiftly to choose its favorites soon after the curtain rose and when the intermission came it was Sydney Granville, a member since 1907, and playing, for "The Gondoliers," the *Grand Inquisitor*, who had captivated most of those present. Used to fidgeting actors grimly seeking attention with wooden gestures and iron grins, the calm, poised and imperturbably stage presence of Mr. Granville was like a balm.

The orchestra was conducted by Isidore Godfrey, a lean youth with flame hair and a zealot's gleaming eye. Under his skilled direction, and constant care, the score was transmuted from the note scratches on well-worn paper to pure golden melody, and when the performance ended, the applause for him was as thundering as that for the cast. And the thunders for the cast were rolling, powerful and long, the grateful sign of a long-badgered populace liberated at last from shoddy.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 22)

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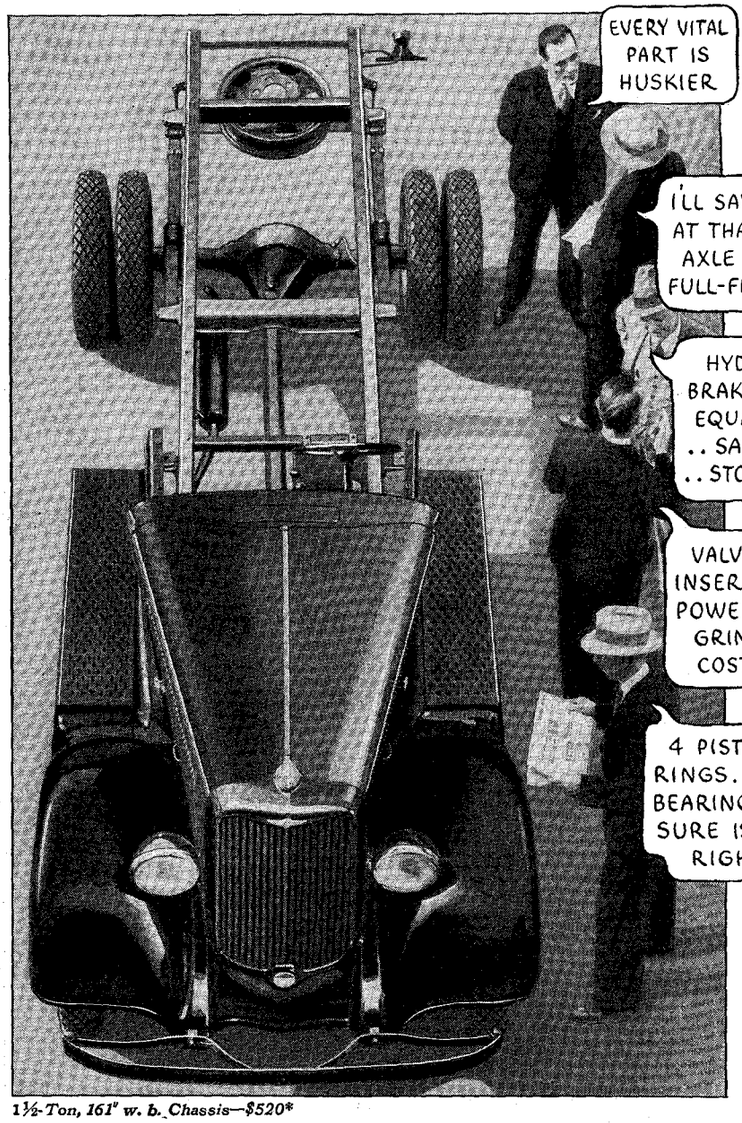
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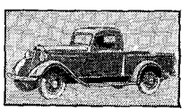
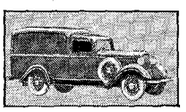
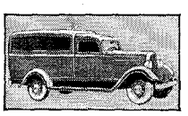
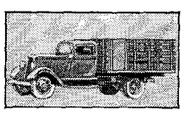
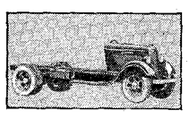
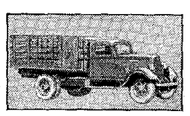

Commercial Express 111¼" w. b. **$480***


Commercial Panel, 119" w. b. **$595***


1½-Ton Panel, 131" w. b. **$740***


1½-Ton Stake, 136" w. b. **$670***


2-Ton Chassis, 140" w. b. **$870***


2-Ton Stake, 140" w. b. **$1075***

SEE YOUR DODGE DEALER TODAY FOR A "SHOW-DOWN" OF VALUE

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 —*(Continued from page 20)*

The Appreciation of Beauty

Plato, in a Sentence of Magnificently Simple Structure, Defined the Acquisition of Appreciation, and No One Since Has Rephrased It to Any Greater Clarity

By Joseph Cummings Chase

(This is the second in a series of articles by Mr. Chase, recalling the past, forecasting the future, and examining the exciting present, with the men and women who make to-day's art important.)

OF all the books which do not want and can not stand smart Aleck expressions, the chief are those that have to do with appreciation of beauty. We are eager to be led forward, but not by the hand of a pedant, or a bigot. Fundamentally, appreciation of beauty is in the nature of a love-affair, and is a very personal emotional experience.

Teachers should be particularly helpful; but there are some who write books on art subjects which are as prejudiced as the devil, and as pernicious.

A few nights ago I read 300 pages of a book so erudite, so opinionated, and so indirect that the reading was like playing tag. Surely, thought I, some simple-minded soul might give the gist and substance of what all the 300 pages of the professor had promised, but failed to say, and put into one glorious, moving sentence, a picture of how appreciation is acquired.

Promising Fellow Named Plato

It had been done. I found the very thing. A promising young fellow named Plato had done it. Plato! Not Professor Plato, Ph.D. Hold your breath a moment and thrill with me while we read the simple truth: "It can not be taught like other subjects, but, after much communing and constant intercourse with the thing itself, suddenly, like a flame kindled from a running fire, it is born into the soul, and henceforth nourishes itself."

Characters, in the order of their appearance, are Charles Lait of the London production of "The Pursuit of Happiness"; Gordon, his son, aged six; the *Winged Victory;* an Italian shopkeeper.

Charles Lait (addressing Gordon): What do you want for Christmas, son?

Gordon (excitedly): I want the *Winged Victory*, daddy!

C. L. (surprized): Why that?

Gordon (with emphasis upon every word): Because it's the most beeyutiful thing in all the world—next to my mother!

(Interval of two hours in which C. L. visits several shops hunting for a *Winged Victory*. He finds one priced at $15, and later discovers another at $10 in the little shop of an Italian.)

Italian shopkeeper: Vera cheap—ten dollar.

C. L. (sternly): But that's too much. I'm only an actor, and it's not for the parlor; it's for my little boy's room. You see, when I asked him what he wanted for Christmas he answered (C. L. repeats conversation with Gordon).

Winged Victory, *Five Dollar*

Italian (registering interest and surprize):

Your leetla boy he say of he's mamma and the *Victory?*

C. L. (proudly): That's the situation.

Italian (quickly): A'right. You getta for five dollar!

The colored bell-boys in "my" hotel always are interested in getting a look at my studio. Their keen delight in music and the other sensuous arts extends over to include painting. Coming to the studio-door, in the course of their professional duties, the black boys linger a considerable time, scrutinizing the paintings standing about, showing fondness for color, and particular interest in whatever portraits may be in the process of making.

For many years these appreciators of Art have ushered up my patrons.

The elevator-boys will say, "Misser Chase, was dat really Misser Morgan up dere gettin' his portrait took terday? Gor'a'mighty!" or "I h'yard dat man, Misser Tibbett, singin' on da radio many er time, but I nebber 'spected er see him all livin'!"

A few days ago as I was going down in the elevator with a friend, the colored Edward maneuvered himself into such a position that he could whisper to me, "Say, is he Misser James Kirkwood?" And I answered loudly, "Yes. It is Jimmie Kirkwood, and what's the matter with him?" That disturbed the usually imperturbable Edward.

"He Ain't No Artist!"

Recently an insurance-agent telephoned that his company (one that takes a risk on me) was checking up on the business of each insured person on the lists to discover whether the profession, now hard times is come ag'in, is as listed on the contract. "It doesn't matter with you, of course," he told me, "but in these times your being a college professor puts you in better standing with the company than being an artist. They think no artist can make a living now, and I wish you'd tell the manager of your hotel to answer, 'college professor,' when inquiry is made next week, and go light on the 'artist.'"

So I did inform the manager. He must have done a good "job" with the help, for when the investigator appeared, the clerk had left his post behind the desk for a moment, but several colored boys were lined up and all primed with the answer. "Artist?" they answered in chorus, "he ain't no artist! Nawser!"

Then one of the older boys who has escorted many a sitter to my studio on the roof, couldn't quite stand the implication. And he added, with a touch of pride, "O' course he ain't no artist, but he *could* be all right ef he ever happen er wanter be!"

A letter from the president of a woman's club in Massachusetts asked me if I am satis-

(Continued on page 29)

Lawrence Tibbett

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HOW YOU ARE PROTECTED WHEN YOU BUY OUR CARS ON TIME

TO THOSE people who, instead of paying cash for their cars or trucks, prefer to take advantage of the convenient "time payment" plan of buying, we are glad to make this explanation of what financing should cost —and what the financing charge should cover.

The finance charge pays for the great convenience of buying in this manner. It covers interest on the money advanced by the finance company. It pays for credit and collection service, and more important—it provides adequate insurance for your car or truck while you are paying for it; insurance against the hazards of fire, theft and collision.*

The charge for financing added to the cash delivered price of the vehicle will give you the total cost if bought on time payments. Some people are confused by financing and do not understand its cost. By applying the rule set forth in the box at the right you can tell to the penny just how much the financing charge is on a car or truck under any plan.

We have provided for the time buyers of our cars and trucks the Official Chrysler Motors-Commercial Credit Plan of time payment financing. This plan assures you of a financing service courteously administered with adequate insurance protection and at the lowest possible cost.

Compare the financing charge under our Official Plan on a Plymouth, Dodge, De Soto, Chrysler, Dodge Commercial Car or truck, and you will find that it is as fair as the charge on any car you can buy.

Your financing arrangement is backed by the resources of Commercial Credit Company—a pioneer company in the field of automobile financing, with $40,000,000 invested capital. You receive an insurance policy written by one of the largest old line companies. More than 1800 trained employes and 142 Commercial Credit or subsidiary offices provide the utmost convenience—quick, considerate and courteous attention to all your dealings.

Chrysler Motors adopted the Official Chrysler Motors-Commercial Credit Plan as the fairest, soundest and most economical plan available. We believe it can be used as a fair comparison of what proper financing should cost.

We urge you, therefore, to cut out the box or copy off the rule worked out for you, use this rule to measure the cost of buying a car or truck on time. Pay no more than our Official Plan calls for—and you will pay no more than is fair.

*On Dodge Commercial Cars and trucks, collision insurance may be had at manual rates.

PAY NO MORE

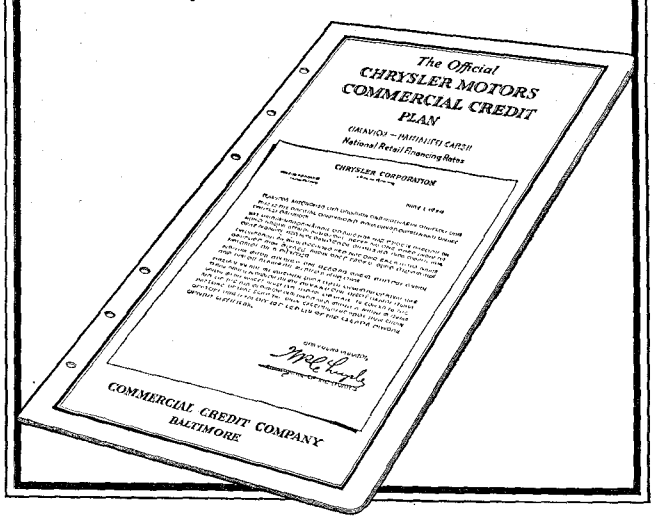
for financing than the Official Chrysler Motors-Commercial Credit Plan calls for.

Check Cost This Way:

1. Write here the amount your dealer asks as down payment (this may include trade-in value of an old car). $.....
2. Write here the total of all monthly payments required. $_____
3. Add the two figures above. Their sum is the total cost of car including financing and insurance. $.....
4. Write here the cash delivered price of the car. $_____
5. Subtract amount No. 4 from amount No. 3 above. The result is the total cost of financing, including insurance*. $.....

Then—compare this cost with the finance cost under the Official Chrysler Motors-Commercial Credit Plan, and *pay no more* for the financing of your car purchase.

**Fire—Theft—Collision.*



CHRYSLER MOTORS

PLYMOUTH
DODGE
DE SOTO
CHRYSLER

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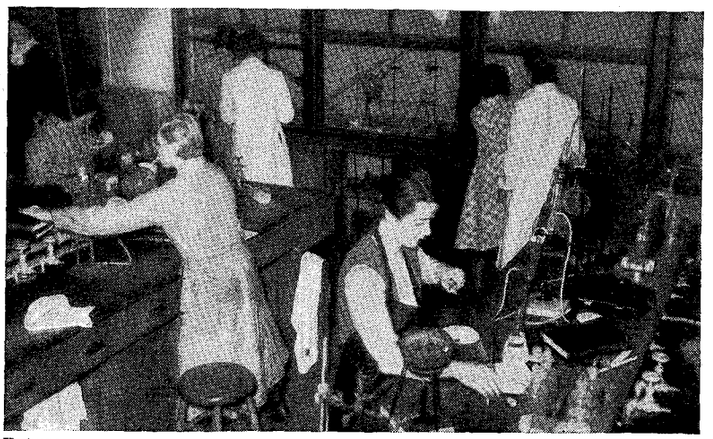
Uncle Sam's Call to College

FERA Grant to Finance Necessary Part-time Work on the Nation's Campuses Will Enable One Hundred Thousand Boys and Girls to Attend Universities This Fall

By Frank R. Elliott
Department of Journalism, Indiana University

THE world's greatest go-to-college recruiting campaign is under way. It seems destined, by the end of September, to put into American colleges and universities 100,000 boys and girls who would not be there except for the Government's alphabetical relief-measure known as FERA.

This is CCC on a high level. Instead of building camps in the woods for young people out of employment, FERA offers part-time jobs in universities and colleges. Students work in these educational "camps" about fifty hours a month and receive from the Government a monthly check averaging $15.



Keystone

The chemistry room at Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City

By comparison, CCC boys receive $30 a month and full subsistence, which means that the Government is appropriating probably four times as much per capita for the boys working in the woods as it will spend on boys and girls working in the colleges.

It looks as tho the nation's decline of 5 per cent. in college enrolment last year will be more than eradicated. It appears, too, that this will be a great help to financially embarrassed boards of trustees who have faced declining endowment income and diminishing student fees. Also, the FERA college-recruiting movement certainly will mean some reemployment of teachers.

Nearly 1,000,000 students were in the universities and colleges last year for full-time residence study. By mid-year many students had reached the end of their financial row, and were preparing to pack up and go home, in many cases only to pound on the doors of local CWA relief committees. Then the hand of Uncle Sam reached out. College students who had been living on one meal daily began getting three. Half-starved bodies began to respond. Strained, anxious minds began to relax; academic grades began to rise.

Praise for FERA Assistance

Listen to some of the testimony poured out last spring to the FERA Committee at Indiana University by students holding governmental jobs. The university sought to ameliorate living conditions by providing ten-cent meals and dollar-a-week rooms.

These are statements from some of the students:

"Up until the time I received the relief work, I was using twenty-five cents a day. This is an inadequate amount, and any student doing this is apt to be incapable of good school-work. However, I was able to obtain a B average. I have accordingly been sick most of this semester."

"I can truthfully say this is the happiest semester I have spent at I. U. It is the first semester that I felt free to buy a meal without fear of being unable to pay my room-rent or tuition."

"FERA has enabled me to stay in school this semester. My income is fixed at $12.75 per month. Fees per month, paid on instalment plan, are $7.50. Only $5.25 is left for ninety meals, four weeks' room-rent, two bars of soap, one haircut, books, postage, etc. This could not be done unless I had the work given by the Government."

What is this work that the young men and women of America will be doing for the Government this coming year? Is it merely made work which, after all, represents only just so much time wasted? How does it compare with the improvements which the CCC boys are making in the nation's parks and forests?

This report from the University of North Carolina is typical:

"The FERA grant, godsend that it was to the students in their emergency, has been of inestimable value to the university itself. In every department of the institution numerous incomplete tasks were lying in wait for the men and money necessary to bring them to a close.

"At the library, for instance, a complete inventory was taken by student workers, and listings were made of the library's duplicate periodicals for exchange with other libraries. Books were repaired and maps mounted. Leather bindings were crumbling away due to the effect of steam-heat in the building. FERA workers treated thousands of volumes with a special preparation to prevent deterioration.

"In the chemistry and physics laboratories repairs on equipment were made which will eventually save the university hundreds of dollars. In the geology department, hundreds of pounds of minerals and fossils had accumulated. The assignment of a crew of young geologists as FERA workers made it possible for the basement to be efficiently cleared, with every specimen salvaged, properly labeled, and placed in the laboratory for use.

"Even George Dickinson, the campus tree-doctor, received his share of workers, and he and his crew trimmed, repaired, or fertilized every oak on the Carolina campus."

From Winfred G. Leutner, of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, came this testimony:

"The FERA plan enables the university to restore highly necessary and desirable services which we had to eliminate during the past two or three years by reason of our necessary retrenchment program. So far as I am able to discover, every student employed is performing a useful service."

A survey of a number of universities and colleges indicates that almost universally there will be more applicants than jobs in 1934-35. At Illinois, more than 2,300 applicants are expected for the 1,189 available jobs; at Purdue, many more applicants than jobs; at Northwestern, the quota will be filled easily; at Iowa, jobs will not meet demands; at Marquette, not enough jobs to go around; at Western Reserve, twice as many applicants as jobs; at Ohio State, committee expects 3,000 to 4,000 applicants for the 1,120 FERA jobs available; at Westminster College, Pennsylvania, more than enough applicants to fill quota.

Discordant Note Sounded

H. R. Patton, Business Manager of Westminster College, Pennsylvania, sounds a discordant note among the pæans of praise from college executives. While loans would meet his approval, he is opposed to outright grants. For the most part, however, the college administrators seem to agree with R. E. Cavanaugh, Director of the Indiana University Extension Division, who is glad that "the Federal Government has recognized the importance of keeping the nation's youth in school."

While some critics raise the cry that there are too many boys and girls in the colleges now, the defenders of FERA student aid reply that it is a wise nation which educates its youth. They agree with the old Greek philosopher, Diogenes, that "the foundation of every State is the education of its youth." They believe, with Napoleon, that "public instruction should be the first object of government."

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MEN . . .

Stock No. 325
The Princeton

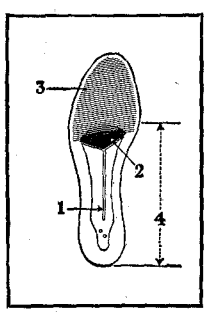
ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE

LET ME GIVE YOU HEALTHY FEET

Prevent aching tired feet and legs. Stay young, brisk and vigorous. Don't become a foot cripple. Read this important message.

Statistics show that 67% of all men eventually develop some kind of foot trouble. They become foot cripples—often losing their friends and their jobs. And in most cases it need never have happened.

Nature intended your feet to have a certain kind of treadbase, which ordinary shoes do not provide. Nearly twenty years ago a student of anatomy invented a shoe which gave the foot exactly the natural treadbase it should have. Today the Wright Arch Preserver Shoe is worn by thousands of men, prescribed by doctors, chiropodists and orthopedists.



How Wright Arch Preserver Shoes are different

1. The long arch of the foot is given natural, normal support by a spring steel arch bridge anchored permanently both fore and aft.

2. The important metatarsal arch is supported by a scientifically shaped and correctly placed metatarsal elevation.

3. They have an absolutely flat forepart crosswise—no curving or cupping to cramp the toes or squeeze sensitive nerves and blood vessels.

4. The shoe is designed to be fitted from heel to ball, assuring accurate fitting of all parts of the foot.

Are Arch Preservers only for people with bad feet? Absolutely No! Wright Arch Preserver Shoes are designed to prevent foot trouble. They are the natural, correct shoe for every man to wear. But when foot trouble has already started they often help to relieve it.

Men—a foot health program

To keep your feet well there are three simple rules.

First—Send for the FREE Wright Archograph and check the present condition of your feet.

Second—See your doctor or chiropodist regularly.

Third—Wear Wright Arch Preserver Shoes always. Arch Preserver Shoes for men are made exclusively by E. T. Wright & Co. (in Canada by Scott McHale Ltd.); for boys, by Gerberich-Payne Shoe Co.; for women, by The Selby Shoe Co.; for misses, by the Green Shoe Mfg. Co.

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes are sold by leading dealers everywhere. The list at the bottom of this page shows convenient sources of supply in the larger trading centers.

Send for FREE Archograph

This is a simple practical device for checking up on the condition of your feet. We will send it to you together with a package of Archograph foot powder, absolutely free.

E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Dept. D 9
Rockland, Mass.

Please send me the FREE Archograph described above.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

A few of the representative dealers who carry Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NEW YORK
In Manhattan:
Arch Preserver Shops at:
9 East 37th St.
8 West 37th St.
15 West 39th St.
53 West 49th St.
50 East 59th St.
113 Church St.
McCreery's, Fifth Ave.
Loeser's, Brooklyn

CHICAGO
Marshall Field & Co.

PHILADELPHIA
Strawbridge & Clothier

BOSTON
Filene's, Graham Shoe Co.
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LOS ANGELES
Gude's

DETROIT
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SAN FRANCISCO
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ST. LOUIS
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Boyce & Lewis
Raleigh Haberdasher

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"But she wasn't ill *very long,"*

says
DR. BELOUX,
noted stomach expert of Paris, France

LET us see what the noted Dr. Jules Beloux did for Miss L———'s troubles!

"I put Miss L——— on a yeast régime at once," states Dr. Beloux. "And in thirty days, you would never think she was the same girl of a month before! She was entirely well again, full of energy, with a good digestion.

"Nine people out of 10," Dr. Beloux states, "make their condition worse with brutal cathartics! I am a confirmed believer in yeast."

Won't you start eating 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day . . . for at least 30 days? Get some from a grocer, restaurant or soda fountain. Rich in Vitamins B, D and G.

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NRA CODE

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Quest for Corvo. By A. J. A. Symons. New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.

The Englishman who signed his books "Baron Corvo" was, according to accepted standards, a fake, a liar, and a borrower of money on false pretenses. He tried to be a priest, and was denied admission to the ranks. He struggled as a painter, and had to leave Hampshire when his false pretensions to money and rank were exposed. Also, he was virtually chased out of Aberdeen. He took the name of Austin to carry on his personal wars in Wales; he posed in London as "Baron Corvo." He died, eking out a miserable existence, sometimes as a panderer to sensualists, sometimes as a gondolier, in Venice.

But he had genius, tho none of his books sold enough to pay royalties in his own lifetime. When young Symons read Corvo's "Hadrian the Seventh" a decade ago, he felt that he had been through a "transforming new experience." Others before him, including D. H. Lawrence and Charles J. Finger had discovered this book for themselves, and called it great. Symons set out to discover the author as well as his book.

Many men, he found, knew that "Corvo's" real name was Rolfe; few knew more than a minute chapter of his life. So Symons set himself the long task of tracking down the man's whole life; and he writes his life of Corvo, not as an old-fashioned biography, but almost as a mystery story, tracking down clew after clew to the man's strange life.

Everyone whom Corvo touched was impressed by the man—one way or another. One man who had been his friend had kept for years a heap of Corvo's beautiful letters. But his wife discovered it. She, too, had met Corvo, and she had hated him. She told her husband that he must burn those letters or she would leave. So another clew to Corvo was lost.

Robert Hugh Benson, the novelist, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, had, for a time, taken Corvo into his closest intimacy, and planned to collaborate with him on a novel. But the publishers said that Corvo's name would not help sales; Benson proposed to pay Corvo, but leave his name off the title-page (this, indeed, finally was done) and Corvo proudly broke with Benson for good. No one seemed able to remain on friendly terms with the strange man.

He was, perhaps, a paranoiac, warped from boyhood, but he had an immense longing for human sympathy, and Symons, who unearthed some of his unpublished manuscripts, as well as the few of his books which saw print in his lifetime, believes that he belongs in the first rank of English writers. "Hadrian the Seventh" is in part his autobiography, beginning quite literally, but ending in a fantastic compensation, his hero being at last accepted into the priesthood and becoming, at the last, Pope—a reforming Pope, who refused to continue the temporal power.

Symon's book, beginning with his reading of "Hadrian," and following his quest for clews to the man's life, is a novel form of biography.

Worth Reading

The Foundry, by Albert Halper. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.) A realistic, humane novel of Chicago working men by the author of "Union Square."

Black God, by D. Manners-Sutton. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; $2.50.) A mannered, witty novel of magic in the jungle, surviving the advent of white men to the Congo. Book-of-the-Month Club selection for September.

Papa Pasquier, by Georges Duhamel. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.) A novel of French family life, by a writer who has been called the French Dickens.

Medicine Man in China, by A. Gervais. (New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company; $2.75.) In which a French doctor cheerfully looks beneath the surface of life in inland China.

It's Up to Us, by James P. Warburg. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.) The case against a "planned economy," by an intelligent banker.

Challenge to the New Deal, edited by Alfred Bingham and Selden Rodman. (New York: Falcon Press; $2.50.) From the Left.

The Decline of American Capitalism, by Lewis Corey. (New York: Covici, Friede; $4.) Impressive facts and figures, to show that the capitalist period is coming to an end.

Liszt. By Sacheverell Sitwell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, $4.

Franz Liszt, perhaps the greatest of all pianists and a composer whose works have lived for eight decades, was unlike Corvo, recognized in his own lifetime as a genius; but he was almost as fantastic a character.

Sacheverell Sitwell has written Liszt's first full-length biography in English. It brings to life the Byron of the musical world.

Liszt was a prodigy; he had conquered Vienna, Paris, and London before he was thirteen; his first opera was produced in Paris when he was fifteen. Before he was twenty he was recognized as the greatest pianist in Europe. He was accepted on equal terms by royalty; crowds stormed the halls where he played, and paraded in escort when he left town; young women fought for possession of his cigar-butts as souvenirs; his earnings were beyond any ever before dreamed of by a musician.

Then, suddenly, at thirty-six, he retired to Weimar. Thereafter, he often boasted, he never earned a sou by playing, teaching, or conducting; he wanted to live by his compositions.

He fought for younger musicians, notably Richard Wagner; but the musical world never accepted him as a composer with the enthusiasm with which it had hailed his playing.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

Life with no questions asked. From *The Nation.*

BEING

By Robert P. Tristram Coffin

He kept a house beneath a hill,
Lonelier than a whippoorwill;
His panes were bare of any shade;
Clamming was his only trade.
The spruces came up to his house,
He was quiet as a mouse;
He had no garden and no friend,
He did not borrow things or lend,
Never in all his silent life
Had he found room for any wife
Of his own or other men's;
He'd never kept as much as hens.

He could dig clams with the best;
He always wore a blue serge vest
When he was turning up the flats.
Naturally, he had some cats,
Two big old tommies, sleek and sunny,
The color of white-clover honey.
They were a family of three,
Contented as a squash-vine bee.
Snug and still between the tides,
They followed the sun around the sides
Of the fish-house, lost, unseeing,
Busy with the work of being.

The title of a poem is sometimes vital to its essence, as in this delicate flight by an American poet in *The London Mercury.*

INVOCATION TO FANCY

By Winifred Welles

Oh be the thin enamel of a river,
That never deepens to a darkened glass—
Set up your china pasture, gilt with grass,
Receive me through your tiny stile forever.

From the heart's hoof, enormous and alarming,
Give the spent mind this porcelain escape,
Where Life is only some small shepherd-shape,
Remotely moving, graceful, dreamy, charming.

And innocently tinted and entrancing,
Unroll your landscape like a gauze of green,
Here even Death is exquisitely seen
As but a horned child on a hillside dancing.

A bitter stoicism seems to be the keynote of the following poem, winner of the first prize in *The Forum's* 1934 National Intercollegiate Poetry Contest:

THISTLE IN THE DESERT

By Elizabeth Gallagher

Along the arid ridges of this waste
Only the thistle twists its bitter roots.

In water-courses long-dry freshets traced,
The reeds lie sere with dust in all their flutes.

Even the wind is lured to hidden death
Here where the sun makes brittle the airiest bones.

There is no green thing here, no fugitive breath
Of life but the thistle springing among bare stones.

When will the wild heart learn, and be appeased
For its loneliness by the thistle's purple flower?

The transient bloom that death has already seized
Knows victory for one precarious hour.

What would the heart ask more than its ancient dower?—
Thistle in the desert, and once a purple flower.

Do you smoke more on lazy days?

Does just being sociable make you light 'em without counting? You should be introduced to Spud! Spud's the cigarette that looks forward to tomorrow. It lets even the heavy smoker awake with a mouth fresh as April. *Why don't you two get acquainted?*

What causes the fresh, cool taste?

Is it the menthol? Sure. But not the way you probably think. Spud's tiny bit of menthol does its work, not in your nose and throat, but wholly *in the cigarette* . . . where it simply *cools the smoke.*

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Paralysis Victims Await Federal Help

Letters to President From Thousands of Crippled Children Depict Need for Assistance Which Will Be Brought Before Congress

Keystone

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a dinner at Warm Springs, Georgia, for children suffering from infantile paralysis

President Roosevelt's interest in children is widely known. His endowment of Warm Springs, in Georgia, where he took the cure for his own affliction, attests it. His letters to children suffering with infantile paralysis are more frequent than his messages to Congress—and more avidly read.

Thousands of crippled children await his further help. A new national picture of their needs, said an Associated Press dispatch, is taking form. Many State surveys have been stimulated, and there has been some actual counting of crippled boys and girls, and a tabulation of what is being done for them. The facts, as virtually every neighborhood knows, are sufficiently startling, and it is expected that the plight of the crippled child will be brought to the attention of Congress next winter. Certainly the Committee on Economic Security will have it in mind, and, before seed-time comes again, the crippled child may know that something more is being done to help him out of his own mental and economic depression.

An excerpt from a typical letter to the President, quoted by the Associated Press, will give the reader an insight into the need. It is from a Mississippi boy, and is given as it was spelled and punctuated:

"I had paralysis nine years ago, which left my spine curved and it caused my left shoulder to grow high, and my ribs are growing crooked. I had some treatment three years ago which the State of Mississippi paid for. Now the State is not able to take care of its crippled patients and I kneed [sic] to go back to the hospital for more treatment [sic]. But I am not able on account of 'money' so this is the reason I am writing to you, my father has always been a (Deep Democrat). I am not exaggerating either.

"P. S. I have heard that the FERA was to help cripple peoples [sic]. But I have never drawn any."

The boy was misinformed. There are no Federal funds for hospitalization, braces, or wheel-chairs. Federal relief funds have been restricted to furnishing food, clothes, fuel, and emergency medical relief. The boy will have to apply to local benevolence. Every time the President receives such a letter it is referred immediately to the local agency most likely to help the applicant—such as the American Legion, the Elks, social welfare groups, and medical societies. They do their best. In addition, some work for crippled children has grown up as an inevitable side-line to relief activities, as State Emergency Relief Association projects put to work unemployed physicians and nurses.

States Aid Crippled Children

Mississippi, said to be the first State to make a survey in connection with its unemployment activities, found 6,457 crippled children under fourteen years of age. A Florida survey showed 4,000 crippled children of school and preschool age, 1,000 from families financially unable to provide treatments. In Missouri, 2,889 crippled children were reported.

Other States whose Emergency Relief Administrations have aided in caring for and treating crippled children are Arkansas, Colorado, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Twelve States supply detailed information of programs which reach all children with physical defects. They are Colorado, Florida, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Thirty-seven States make some provision for rehabilitating crippled children.

Jesuits Believe New Deal Does Not Go Far Enough

The New Deal is correct in principle and is headed in the right direction, but it has so many shortcomings in practise that it is yet far from the desired objective, Jesuit economists and sociologists concluded in their eleventh annual convention. The followers of Ignatius Loyola, all members of the Jesuit Philosophical Association of the Eastern States, were gathered in picturesque Manresa Island, in Long Island Sound, near South Norwalk, Connecticut, where Boss Tweed once had his summer home and a race-track. It is different today. The judge's stand, from which Tweed and his cronies watched their horses, is a pergola, where, of a cool summer evening, the Jesuit fathers looked over the Sound and carried on their informal discussions.

Here, they looked at the New Deal, at Communism, extreme nationalism, the "problem" of international Judaism, the threat of war, evolution, sterilization of humans, the Hitler dictatorship, and at the other problems which present-day life offers. They found the New Deal good as far as it has gone, and they sent a message to President Roosevelt commending him for his efforts. The order, whose motto is *Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam* (to the greater glory of God), is renowned for its scholarship, and any word from it has a hearing.

Briefly, these Jesuits assembled on Manresa Island were agreed that NRA is a step, "but only a step," in the right direction. They believed that its machinery needs overhauling. They maintained that neither the worker nor the consuming public has adequate representation and voting-power with the managers of industry. They warned that the danger of monopoly is "far more imminent" than regimentation. Unless the "right way" is taken, they believed, Communism will be the alternative.

Against Extreme Nationalism

Tho there were clashes of opinion, the Jesuits appeared unanimously opposed to extreme nationalism, but condemned with equal severity a "sloppy, hysterical pacifism." They assailed sterilization, saying that no proof had been advanced to show that it is necessary for the good of society.

A paper on "The Problem of International Judaism," by the Rev. John Francis Xavier Murphy, S.J., caused much discussion. Admitting that the Jew had "tremendous capacity for spiritual insight and growth," Father Murphy said that an analysis of the "clannishness" of the Jew reveals it as more intense than the "clannishness" of the other races. This difference in degree, he said, arose from the fact that Judaism is both a religion and a race "that are of their very nature exclusive." But "the opposition to the Jew," believed Father Murphy, "is often more economic than racial or religious. Economic reasons for opposing the Jew when added to his absolute unassimilability proves the real and almost insurmountable cause for his harsh treatment."

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The Appreciation of Beauty a Very Personal Experience

(Continued from page 22)

fied with the progress New England is making in appreciation of art. I imagine that several such letters were written to a number of artists, and a symposium of the replies presented to her club at its annual art meeting. I sent my reply. As a son of New England I had the privilege of telling the truth: that so long as the most noticeable evidence of appreciation in town after town seems to be shown in collections of post-cards of Madonnas and cathedrals, with obvious discrimination against torsos and thighs of beauty, I can not enthuse. It is not the Madonnas and the cathedrals that bother; it is the discrimination.

Ida M. Tarbell, marvelous person, told me a story of her girlhood. She was fourteen. Half-tone photoengraving had been invented long enough for the circulation of portfolios of prints of famous paintings, and of classic sculpture. A man called to see her father, and father was not at home, so he decided to wait. The young Ida felt it incumbent upon herself to entertain the caller. Instead of showing the family photograph album, she decided upon the portfolio of sculpture.

Seating herself beside the caller, book in hand, she began to turn the pages of Phidias and Michelangelo statuary. Those works of art had sex, sex indicated with that amazing consideration of modesty and devotion to beauty that never has been improved upon. After half a dozen pages had been turned, the startled caller snatched the portfolio from the girl's hands, snapped the covers together with a resounding clap, saying in a horrified voice, "Do you mean to tell me that your father lets you look at this book?" "And, then," said Miss Tarbell, "I realized for the first time that there were people like *that* in the world."

Beauty Has Motive Power

Beauty has power, motive power. It is the greatest power that there is. The question is: *how do you look at a thing?* How does your friend look to you? Do you sense with all your senses, frankly, simply? Are you really honest about it, or are you filled up with prejudices?

If a man tries to determine in what particular form he will appreciate beauty, excluding others, he's bound to make a poor job of it.

Thomas Campion wrote:

> "Give Beauty all her right,
> She's not to one form tied;
> Each shape yields fair delight
> Where her perfections bide."

It is a matter of the emotions, and not at all a matter of the will. Life is so short a span that we can not afford prejudices, dislikes, and hatreds.

Appreciation is the simplest thing in the world, but it can not be bought, nor can it be bargained with. It is not the result of scheming. It is for those who have planted and tended the garden.

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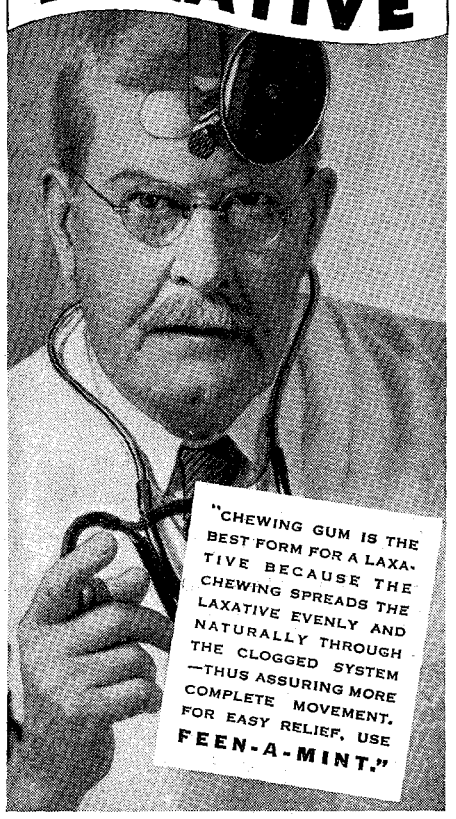
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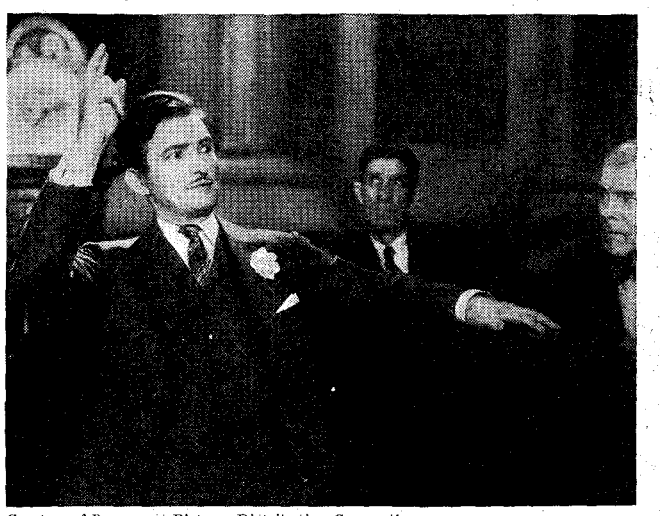
On the Current Screen

Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur are the authors, directors, and producers of **Crime Without Passion (AAA)**, the first important photoplay to be made on the East Coast since "The Emperor Jones."



Courtesy of Paramount Pictures Distributing Corporation

A court-room scene from "Crime Without Passion"

Altho the film deals with one of the familiar topics of screen drama, the plotting of a "perfect crime," and the undoing of the master-mind who plans it, the new work is both striking and original. For the authors, despite the trickiness of their story, are interested not so much in the plot manipulations as in what goes on inside of the half-mad brain of the neurotic hero-villain of the story. Essentially "Crime Without Passion" is a study in mental sadism, managed in stream-of-consciousness fashion. With sardonic aloofness, with a complete absence of emotion or warmth, Hecht and MacArthur delve into the mind of the murderer with scientific detachment, and show what he thought and felt as he went about the business of covering up his tracks.

To accomplish this mental study, the authors have employed a device not unlike that used by Eugene O'Neill in "Desire Under the Elms." They permit their hero-villain to speak his thoughts, through the method of superimposing, by double-exposure, his figure upon the screen, so that the man's inner self is seen and heard as it alternately advises and chides the harried killer. The whole picture is an interesting experiment in film-making, and its study of the mind of a mental sadist makes for definitely superior screen fare. At the same time, the work is a trifle disappointing. The authors have been so detached in their story-telling that the film ends by seeming an interesting stunt, but not genuinely stirring and emotionally moving drama. "Crime Without Passion" is a melodrama without passion.

The difficult rôle of the brilliant criminal lawyer, who fails to cover up his own crime, is vividly played by Claude Rains, one of the Theater Guild's most interesting actors, but, unfortunately, Mr. Rains is often too exaggerated in his acting methods for complete comfort.

Much more real and effective is a young player known simply as Margo, who plays the tortured and discarded sweetheart so touchingly that she writes into the film many of the qualities of emotion only too lacking in the rest of the photoplay. Despite its weaknesses, however, "Crime Without Passion" indicates that Hecht and MacArthur are destined to be of great value to the motion-picture.

* * * *

Chained (AA) — Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in a well-dressed and entirely incredible drama about a girl who stuck to her elderly husband through gratitude while all the time she was eating her heart out for a young rancher from the Argentine. It is filled with not-too-convincing self-sacrifice, until, in the end, the husband becomes the most sacrificial of them all and gives up his wife.

* * * *

The Fountain (AA) — Charles Morgan's mystical love-story of Holland in wartime, faithfully and sympathetically, but ponderously, dramatized. It contains even more self-sacrifice than "Chained," but is considerably less lively. Again the unwanted husband provides the best performance. This time he is played by Paul Lukas. Ann Harding is slightly less noble than usual amid the Dutch setting.

* * * *

Straight Is the Way—The story of a Jewish gangster and his regeneration is not helped by the fact that the rôles are played by such definitely non-Semitic types as Franchot Tone and May Robson.

* * * *

Production Notes—Hugh Walpole, who came to America from England to collaborate with Howard Estabrook on the "David Copperfield" script, also will adapt his novel, "Vanessa," for the films. . . . For the first time, Barbara Stanwyck and Warren William will be filmed together in "Concealment," about to go into production at Warner Brothers' California studios. . . . Ginger Rogers will play opposite Francis Lederer in "Romance in Manhattan."

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.	The Girl From Missouri, The Thin Man, One More River, Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back, *The Catspaw, Hide-Out, *Treasure Island, Crime Without Passion.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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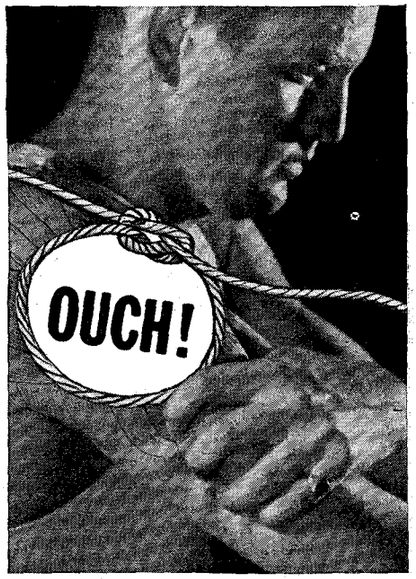

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Contributors to This Issue

Edward Price Bell, author, newspaper correspondent, and lecturer, writes of the every-day life of China's hard-working coolie in "Nanking's Coolies and Their Companions."

* * * *

Joseph Cummings Chase, the distinguished portrait-painter, contributes "The Appreciation of Beauty," the second of a series of articles on personalities and events in his life as an artist.

* * * *

Frank R. Elliott, of the Department of Journalism, Indiana University, contributes "Uncle Sam's Call to College," in which he discusses the situation of students unable to find financial assistance, and what the Government has done to aid them.

* * * *

Henry Albert Phillips, author of "Sweden as a Rooseveltian Model," writes from a personal study of the people and the nation. Author, editor, and lecturer, he has interviewed many European celebrities, traveled extensively in Central Europe, written a book on Spain, and studied conditions in the Orient at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Born in Brooklyn, New York, he is fifty-four years old.

* * * *

Randolph Phillips describes the plight of the railroads in "The Nation's Bankrupt Railroads." A New Yorker by birth, he is a graduate of Columbia University, and did general work on the New York *Herald Tribune* before specializing in finance.

* * * *

William H. Taylor, author of "Cup Races—Preview, But No Predictions," was formerly a reporter on the Boston *Herald.* Now yachting editor of the New York *Herald Tribune,* he soon will be writing daily accounts of the Cup races.

Tagging the Banks

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has been sending around to 14,000 banks throughout the country 80,000 little brass tags which say that the bank is insured by the Government. The banks pay 15 cents apiece for the tags, and they must use them.

The number of tags shipped would seem to indicate that the larger banks will have them scattered around so that the customers always will have one in sight.

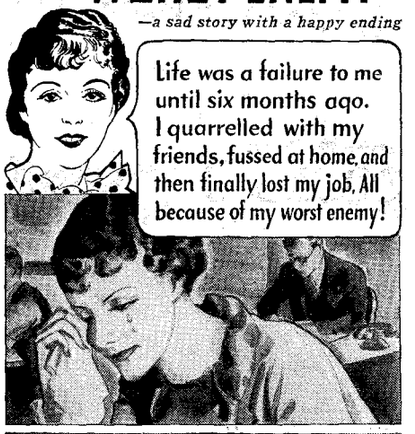
More Than "Potato Railroad"

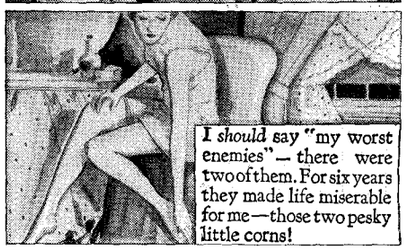
For many years the Bangor and Aroostook has been thought of as simply a "potato railroad." But, lately, with the development of more diversified agriculture in northern Maine, reports have come to *The Wall Street Journal* of the first car-load of iceberg-lettuce to be shipped from northern Maine over this road as well as the first car-load of peas from Aroostook County.

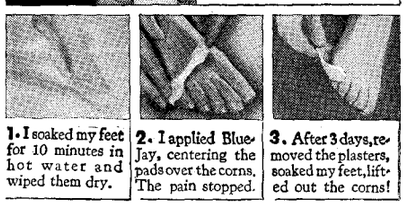
Also, the lumbering activity around Bangor has recently been more active.

"How I removed my WORST ENEMY"

—a sad story with a happy ending


Life was a failure to me until six months ago. I quarrelled with my friends, fussed at home, and then finally lost my job. All because of my worst enemy!


I should say "my worst enemies"—there were two of them. For six years they made life miserable for me—those two pesky little corns!



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"Vanishing American" Not Vanishing, Science Finds

(Continued from page 17)

transition was a slow one, and various tribes had varying degrees of success at it.

The records of the United States Government show that in 1865 there were 294,574 Indians on reservations. In 1891, the number had dropped to 246,834, but, after that low point, the Indian staged a rally which brought his total population up to 320,454 in 1933. The total number of Indians in the United States and Canada to-day is 443,365, or more than half the number estimated to have roamed the Continent before the coming of the white man.

The rate at which the various tribes are coming back is not uniform. For example, the Dakota-Sioux now seem to be more numerous than ever before. In 1780, according to estimates, they numbered 25,000; at present, there are almost 36,000. The Navaho provide another example. In 1869, they were estimated at 9,000; at present, there are more than 22,000 of them.

Of course, all individuals listed to-day as Indians are not pure-bloods. Virtually all mixed-bloods are listed as Indians and enjoy full tribal rights. The United States Indian Service counts about 40 per cent. of the present population as being of mixed blood.

Floating Ice-Factory

The latest experiment of the eminent French engineer and scientist, Prof. Georges Claude, now is on the high seas, bound for Rio de Janeiro. It is a floating power-plant and ice-factory, in which Professor Claude expects to manufacture ice with power obtained from the sea. The ship, the *Tunisie*, sailed from Dunkirk, France, last week. A few hours behind it sailed the steamship *Myson*, carrying a tube which, when fitted together, will be nearly half a mile long.

This tube will be sunk into the ocean off Rio, the lower end being secured by anchors, the upper end held at the surface by a huge float. Through it cold water from the ocean depths will be pumped into the ship, to cool the discharge end of a vapor-engine invented by Professor Claude. The vapor-pressure will be supplied by the warm surface-water, evaporated in a large tank from which the air has been partly exhausted.

Thus, without supplying heat from any other source, the French inventor hopes to operate his machinery, taking advantage of the difference in temperature of the lower and upper layers of the water. He expects to manufacture 1,000 tons of ice daily, at a much lower cost than it can be made by ordinary sources of power.

The sea-power vapor-engine scheme has been made to work on small models, and, for a limited time, on a large installation at Matanzas, Cuba, several years ago. The Cuban experiment was abandoned because the long pipe from the ocean bottom was unmanageable; it buckled and broke, and was too costly to replace.

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Morro Castle Disaster a Major Sea-Tragedy

(Continued from page 5)

lists of survivors as soon as they were compiled. At least one newspaper, the New York *American*, cooperated with a radio station—in this case WOR—in addition to giving frequent news flashes from its own station, WINS. Because the disaster took place within fifty miles of the city, New York newspapers were not only able to place most of their reporters on the story, but also were able to obtain full accounts within a few hours after passengers fled from the ship. No news event in recent years has been given such thorough coverage by press, radio, and motion-pictures.

On Wednesday evening, September 5, the *Morro Castle* sailed proudly out of Havana Harbor and passed historic Morro Castle from which the vessel took its name. On board were 318 passengers and a crew of 240. Most of the passengers were tourists, returning from a joyous few days in Cuba's gay capital.

All went well until the last half of the trip. Friday morning the sturdy vessel ran into stormy weather of almost hurricane proportions. A lashing rainstorm tossed the ship about.

Friday evening at 7:45 o'clock, just before the guests were to sit down at the Captain's ceremonial dinner, a custom observed on the last night out on each trip, the Captain, Robert R. Wilmotte, died of a heart attack. He had been with the Ward Line for thirty years and had commanded the *Morro Castle* since it had been placed in service. First Officer William F. Warms became Acting Captain.

About 2:30 A.M. a night watchman discovered a fire in the ship's library. How it started may never be known, but the furnishings of the room were blazing furiously when the discovery was made.

From then on accounts differed as to what happened aboard the ill-fated liner. Apparently desperate efforts were made to quench the fire before a general alarm was sounded. Some survivors insisted that no alarm was given. But whatever happened, it was not until forty-five minutes after the fire was discovered, that George W. Rogers, radio operator, sent out at 3:15 an SOS, "Afire at sea . . . Can not hold out much longer."

Evidence of the chaos on the doomed ship during that brief dramatic period came with daylight. Only eight of the twelve life-boats, each of which was built to hold seventy persons, were put to sea, and only eighty-five passengers were able to use them to reach safety.

First to answer the SOS was the *Monarch of Bermuda*, returning to New York from Bermuda, and the freighter *Andrea F. Luckenbach*. Following these was the *City of Savannah*. All picked up scores of survivors from the water and life-boats. The *President Cleveland* also answered the call and stood by.

On shore the relief work was quickly organized. The New Jersey National Guard organized an ambulance service and took charge of checking the missing and the survivors. The Red Cross sprang into action. The United States Coast Guard sent out patrol-boats and a special train of fifteen funeral coaches was sent from Jersey City to bring the bodies to New York.

Inquiry into the cause of the disaster was to swing into action Monday morning. Dickerson N. Hoover, Inspector-General of the Steamship Division of the Department of Commerce, was to sit as chairman. Martin Conboy, United States District Attorney in New York, was to be a member of the inquiry board, and if any indications of criminal negligence is uncovered, he planned to take charge of a second investigation with a view to grand-jury action. The first witness was to be Acting Captain Warms, with other officers and perhaps some passengers to follow.

As the work of identifying the dead and checking the list of missing was nearing completion late Sunday night, there were numerous unexplained phases of the disaster, some of which the inquiry is expected to clear up. One was the cause of the fire, and another was why forty-five minutes elapsed between the discovery and the first SOS call.

Another subject for inquiry was to be the alleged failure of the special fire-extinguishing devices which were supposed to be of the latest design. There had been reports that the water pressure was so low that some of the apparatus was useless, while some hose-lines were alleged to have burst, even with the low pressure. Another undetermined point was why so many passengers jumped into the water when, for the time being, there was safety aft.

Acting Captain Warms was the last to leave the liner. For hours he remained with thirteen of his men and refused to be taken off until the heat at last made this necessary. Brought into New York on Sunday, bare-headed, his arm bandaged and his feet suffering from burns.

At the dock was his wife. "He stayed with the ship until the plates buckled under his feet. I wouldn't have had him do anything else," Mrs. Warms said.

Major Maritime Disasters Since 1900 With Loss of Life

Nov. 12, 1928—"Vestris," foundered off Virginia Capes; 110.

Oct. 16, 1926—Troop-ship blown up in Yangtze River, China; 1,200.

Oct. 6, 1918—"Otrano," British, collision off Scotland; 431.

June 14, 1918—U. S. S. "Cyclops," disappeared; 293.

Feb. 26, 1916—"Provence," French cruiser, sunk in Mediterranean; about 3,130.

July 24, 1915—"Eastland," capsized at Chicago River dock; 812.

May 7, 1915—"Lusitania," sunk by German submarine; 1,198.

May 29, 1914—"Empress of Ireland," collision; 1,024.

Sept. 28, 1912—"Kickermaru," Japanese, sunk off Japanese coast; 1,000.

April 14, 1912—"Titanic," collision with iceberg, North Atlantic; 1,513.

June 28, 1904—"Norge," wrecked off Scotland; 646.

June 15, 1904—"General Slocum," burned in East River, New York; 1,021.

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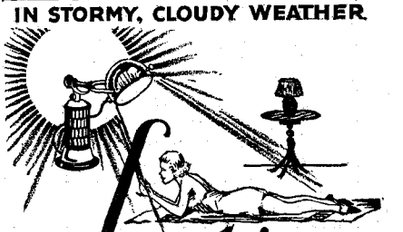

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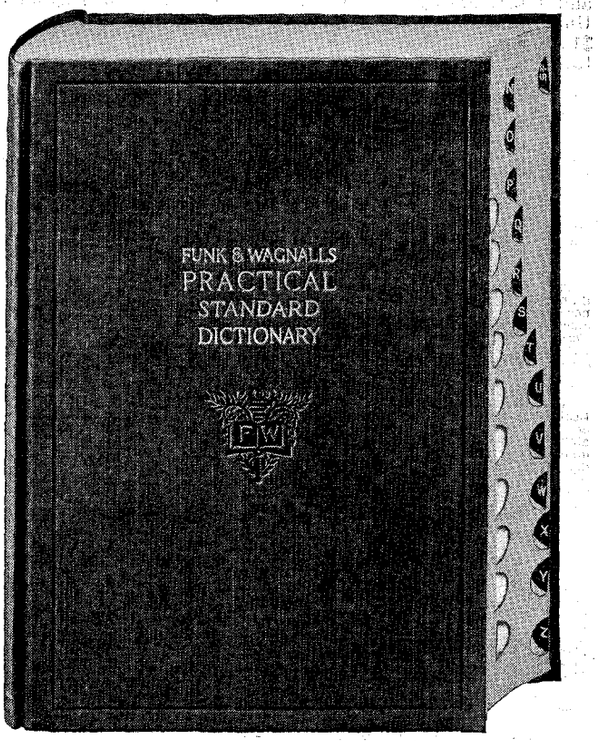

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Cup Races—Preview, But No Predictions

Rainbow *Beat* Yankee *for the Honor of Defending the "Ould Mug" in a Preliminary as Thrilling as Any Main Event; Now Sopwith's* Endeavour *Will Test Skipper Vanderbilt's Skill*

By William H. Taylor

TWO very fast boats and two very able skippers and crews meet September 15 in the fifteenth match-race series for the eighty-three-year-old *America's* Cup, oldest international challenge trophy. Naming the winner will remain a matter of conjecture until after a race or two, but it is pretty sure to be the hardest-fought Cup series in many years.

No harder fought, tho, than were the trial races which ended in the selection of *Rainbow* as the American defender. *Rainbow*, owned by a New York Yacht Club syndicate headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt, and sailed by Vanderbilt with an afterguard consisting of C. Sherman Hoyt, John Parkinson, W. Starling Burgess (designer of *Rainbow*) and Zenas Bliss, Jr., and a professional crew, won the trials fairly and squarely after her leading rival, *Yankee*, had been the outstanding contender for four-fifths of the season.

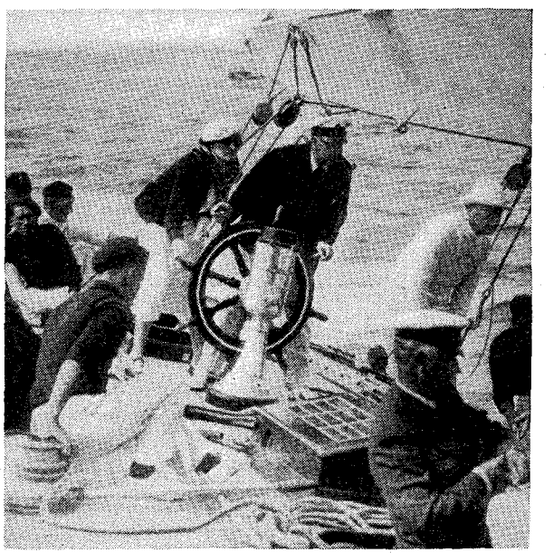
Yankee was the more popular boat. Discarded four years ago; rebuilt and campaigned by a Boston syndicate headed by Chandler Hovey and her designer, Frank C. Paine, and contributed to by several hundred large and small donors; sailed by the veteran Charles Francis Adams assisted by Paine, Hovey, Richard Fay, and Morgan Harris in the afterguard and a crew headed by Capt. Gus Olsen and including a few amateurs, *Yankee* had everything to appeal to the imagination.

Spirit Aboard *Yankee*

People in the Corn Belt who never saw a big yacht wrote letters to the papers about her. In New England she was temporarily the symbol of that region's sailing-ship traditions. Members of the syndicate lavished their time and labors, and perhaps more money than some of them could afford, on her. Captain Olsen broke his leg in a race and was hobbling around her deck doing two men's work when she raced again. Ivan Pohlson, her second mate, had a finger cut off by the jib-sheet, twisted a marline tourniquet around it, and kept on working through that race. Her foremast-hands stood loyal while other crews bickered over wages.

And the old *Yankee* responded nobly, tho handicapped at first by a shortage of sails that later was overcome. From the first race in mid-June until the fleet returned to Newport from the Yacht Club cruise on the night of August 15, *Rainbow* never scored one clean-cut victory over *Yankee*, tho she won once on a protest and once on a fluke in a drifting-match. *Yankee's* admirers waxed confident.

Meanwhile, they were improving *Rainbow*. A new flexible boom and other alterations hadn't turned the trick, and that night of the return from the Vineyard, Vanderbilt, giving in at last to his close advisers, ordered into *Rainbow's* bilge three more tons of ballast than she had ever carried, bringing her at last down to her designed lines. Some suspected that he was just playing a trump he'd held back all summer to give his rivals a false confidence. Anyhow, it worked.



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T. O. M. Sopwith and his wife at the wheel of England's *Endeavour* on a trial run near the Cup race course

On the two succeeding days *Rainbow* won the Astor and King's Cups. *Rainbow* was clearly an improved boat, but not yet clearly a better boat than *Yankee*. In the Astor Cup race *Yankee* was boxed by smaller yachts and lost precious time at the start. In the King's Cup she was leading until a shift of wind put her to leeward of them all. A few days later the final trials started, and *Yankee* beat *Rainbow* in their first match, restoring the lagging confidence of the "*Yankees*." Next time *Rainbow* won, but I believe the selection committee still held *Yankee* in the higher esteem.

Frederick H. Prince's *Weetamoe*, after a game but futile fight by her owner, designer, and afterguard to make a showing with a hull that was outmoded by rules altered since she was built in 1930, was soon eliminated.

The third *Yankee-Rainbow* race was the beginning of *Yankee's* end. In that race *Yankee* rounded the weather-mark just astern of *Rainbow*, and passed her down wind, but had to withdraw when a vital part of her rigging failed in a pinch.

Yankee was safely in the lead when her jumper-strut, a mast support, snapped under the uncalculated strain of a maneuver never before attempted by the big yachts, a luffing match, with parachute spinnakers set. Reliability is as important as speed in yacht-racing. *Rainbow's* rig stood the gaff and *Yankee's* didn't.

Their fourth race—really the deciding one, I believe—*Yankee* just simply blew. Vanderbilt, who is at his best on the starting-line, outjockeyed Adams at the start. *Yankee*, overhauling *Rainbow* near the lee mark, doused her big spinnaker too soon and fell back. On the wind and gaining again, an ill-timed tack put *Yankee* under the lee of *Rainbow*, and so at the mercy of Mike Vanderbilt, who gives no quarter in a yacht-race. It was a convincing victory for *Rainbow*, but the committee gave *Yankee* another chance.

The last one was a hard-luck race for *Yankee*. A well-placed but slow start, the bursting of her Genoa jib, and then the parting of her working jib-sheet shackle successively hampered her. And as if that weren't enough, a backing wind under Martha's Vineyard gave *Rainbow* the leading boat's break. At that, *Yankee* rounded the weather-buoy only a minute and a half back. Running home, she cut that lead to a split-second to stage the most thrilling finish in Cup yachting.

Rainbow Selected as Defender

Still, she lost. The *America's* Cup committee of the New York Yacht Club, W. A. W. Stewart, Commodore Junius S. Morgan, E. Townsend Irvin, George A. Cormack, Van S. Merle-Smith and Cornelius Vanderbilt, a conscientious and fair-minded group of sportsmen, faced a hard choice. They could go along and perhaps tie up the series until the very limit, seven days before the Cup matches, when a defender must be named. Or they could acknowledge *Rainbow's* victories to date in the crucial series, eliminate the popular *Yankee*, and give Vanderbilt time to make his preparations for the Cup match. As I write these lines, two days later, *Yankee* is beating slowly, dejectedly up Buzzards Bay past my front porch to her winter quarters in Boston. *Rainbow* is going to Bristol to give her crew a rest and have certain overhauling done preparatory to the *America's* Cup match.

Many will always believe, as with *Vanitie* in 1920, that *Yankee* was the faster boat. But *Rainbow*, and Vanderbilt, came through in the pinches. *Rainbow's* gear stood up under stress, under racing conditions.

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Skipper Vanderbilt outgeneraled Skipper Adams in a majority of the starts, and while Adams is probably the better helmsman, especially in nursing a boat to windward, Vanderbilt, a student of the mechanical and calculable elements of the sport, is probably the greater commander. *Yankee's* strategy and sail handling were smarter in most of their races, but in the trials, when it really counted, the reverse was the case. The selection committee had the hardest of choices to make between two evenly-matched boats, two master skippers, and two splendid crews. It was an especially difficult choice in view of popular sentiment—not that *Rainbow* is unpopular, but that *Yankee* was peculiarly the people's choice. And when it comes to the finals, it may turn out that it didn't matter—that either *Yankee* or *Rainbow* could have beaten *Endeavour*, or that neither of them could.

A Dangerous Challenger

Endeavour looks like a very hard boat to beat. She has a beautiful hull, the finest and most modern of spars and rigging and a supply and variety of sails—twenty-one racing sails in all—second to none. T. O. M. Sopwith, her able amateur owner and skipper, has missed no tricks. For the last ten days he has sailed almost daily workouts against *Vanitie*—not real trials of speed, where the boats could be clocked between marks, or otherwise judged on a conclusive basis, but long, rambling sails in which the boats worked in company on every point of sailing, and under all combinations of sail. Sopwith's main purpose was to train his mixed amateur-and-professional crew. Those who have sailed in and against *Endeavour* report that they are shaping up beyond all reasonable expectations. Sopwith, who has timed various maneuvers and sail changes on the stopwatch from day to day, reports a remarkable improvement since the mixed crew first began working together over here.

Endeavour has outsailed *Vanitie* even under the latter's favorite conditions of light airs and smooth water. On sundry occasions she has followed in the wake of the other American sloops, during races, and definitely overhauled them, according to the observation of experienced yachting critics. But this doesn't mean too much. Two boats in a match-race frequently take longer to cover the distance between two marks than a slower boat, sailing by herself with no match-tactics to worry over, will usually take.

One recalls *Shamrock V*, which, on occasions, sailed circles around the American boats during the trials, but which went like a haystack when she got in a real race.

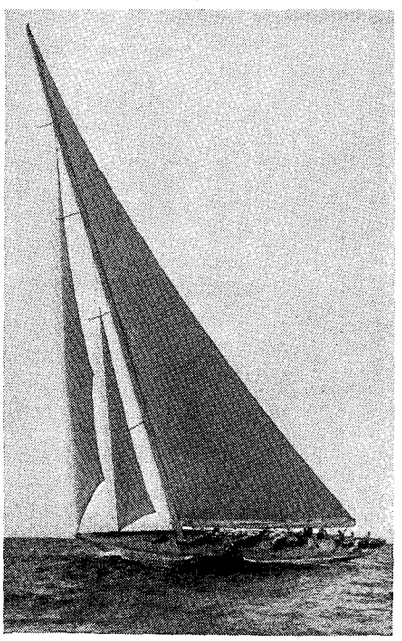
Mr. Vanderbilt isn't underrating the opposition. "*Endeavour* is a fast boat, a very fast boat," he remarked the night after his selection was announced. "And Sopwith knows what he's about. We have our work cut out for us."

Rainbow will have every preparation. Her centerboard will be smoothed down to avoid its sticking. Her bottom will be polished to a mirror surface. Her crew between the trials and the Cup races, will have sailing enough to keep them in trim, but not enough to turn them stale. All of which is also true of *Endeavour*. *Rainbow* may have a few new sails. She has plenty of sails—including all the good ones from *Enterprise*, her 1930 predecessor of the Vanderbilt string. But, excepting the working head-sails, few of the are new. Of her ten mainsails, for instance, the only new one was borrowed from *Weetamoe* and is too small to use except in a blow. Some of the best of the old ones have been pieced out to full size, and resewn to insure strength. Vanderbilt has been advised by experts on sails that new canvas would be more dependable and efficient, but he believes in the sails he has used and proved out, even tho they have a good many sailing hours behind them. Vanderbilt doesn't make many mistakes—that's why he is sailing the Cup defender.

But No Predictions Now

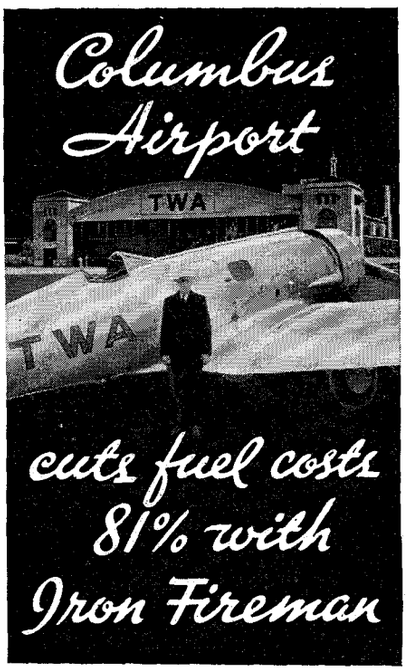
Anyhow, nobody knows until after the first, or maybe the second or third, race how *Rainbow* and *Endeavour* will stack up. It may be a walkaway for one or the other, or it may be a seven-race dog fight. They sail their first race, weather permitting, from the buoy nine miles to sea off Newport, September 15, and they will keep on until one boat has won a total of four races.

The races, over thirty-mile courses, will be alternately windward and leeward and triangular, and if neither yacht has finished within five and one-half hours of the start it will be no race. Races are scheduled for each successive week-day, weather permitting. The conditions are as fair as they can be made. Many yachtsmen believe that it would be for the good of the sport if the Cup, after eighty-three years in Tiffany's vault, were won by England, but, as Vanderbilt pointed out in his book, no one wants to be the man to lose it—it will be a fight to the finish.



Wide World

Rainbow, defender of the *America's* Cup, gracefully outlined against the sky above the Cup course



...writes John A. Collings

Eastern Division Supt. of T.W.A.

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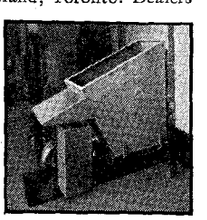

At top: John A. Collings, Eastern Division Supt. of T. W. A. *At right:* Iron Fireman installation at T. W. A. hangar, Port Columbus. The Iron Fireman dealer in Columbus is The Sunday Creek Coal Company.

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Hundreds of young huskies from coast to coast already are sweating into shape, grunting, groaning, driving, diving back into the rhythm of American football. Coaches are enthroned once more in stadia or training-camps—the second early fall, now, that has seen more college professors than college coaches crowding the headlines. But the college coaches haven't let their case rest.

When the "College All-Stars," or the "First Real All-Americans"—as you will—fought the Professional Champion Chicago Bears to a standstill, a scoreless tie, then did the coaches and other fast friends of the college game shout "Vindication" with a vengeance!

It was a grand idea. Legitimate child of sports-writers on the Chicago *Tribune*, this first "Open Championship" of football, plopped like a promising foundling on the front steps of other friendly papers, quickly became the darling of press and public in the Middle West. Here was a lusty example of that legendary "power of the press" which a great many editors have been defending. Some 140 newspapers sent sports-writers to cover the game in Chicago. Together they sold their idea to the public lock, stock, and barrel.

More than 165,000 football fans voted to pick the players that were to make up the College All-Stars—it was to be the "People's Team." Noble Kizer of Purdue, Dick Hanley of Northwestern, and Jim Crowley of Fordham were selected to coach the fan-picked team by a vote of some 617,000—nearly three times as many as cast ballots in selecting the players.

The Chicago Bears, professional champions last year, included such stalwarts as Bronko Nagurski, Harold "Red" Grange, and the veteran "Link" Lyman. The College All-Stars, recruited from all over the country, included such prominent football-players of last year as Beattie Feathers of Tennessee, Schwammel of Oregon State, Edward Krause of Notre Dame, Joe Laws of Iowa, Griffith of Southern California, and Cliff Montgomery of Columbia.

Before the game, Howard Roberts wrote in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The 1933 All-American football-team comes to life to-night at Soldier Field for an existence as brief and probably as futile as that of a shad fly. Just what an All-Star squad, thrown together in a hurry, can hope to accomplish against the Bears, termed by many last season as the best team in history, is a puzzle."

After the game, Roberts wrote:

"Brilliant as were the lights which turned the night into day over the gridiron, they paled in comparison with the brilliance of these All-American college stars of 1933, who by sheer fight and inherent football ability accomplished the seemingly impossible. Altho together for only two weeks, they functioned as a surprizingly effective unit. At times these collegians actually outplayed the Bears."

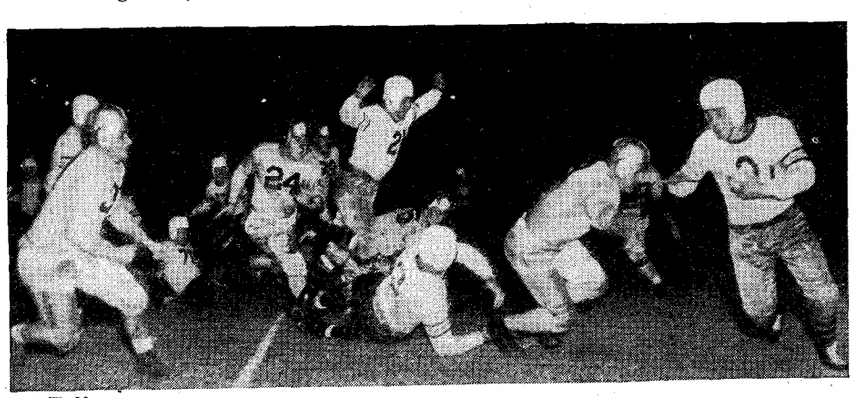
Case for the Professionals

A lot of fans still stick by the professionals, arguing that the Bears were handicapped because they had to play under the college forward-pass rule. But they may be reminded that the professional players learned to pass under college rules. There is still a good case for the "pros," of course—but not so air-tight as it once was.

However, there is one case which that game has briefed and sold to a large jury of football fans and sports-writers: An "Open Championship" in football is a great "gate" idea. Open championships have always helped professionalism more than amateurism. Certainly this first football "Open" has not hurt the cause of the professionals in the eyes of college players—some fourteen of the members of the college All-Stars amateurs were signed up by professional teams after the game.

But as amateurism becomes steadily more difficult to define, and college football returns to the realm of high finance, there is less evidence of the "holier than thou" attitude that poured good old American wrath upon the fallen idol that was "Red" Grange when he turned "pro" a few years ago.

College football put on a great show at Chicago—but it was anything but a "last stand" for professional football. It was, rather, fuel for another "Open."


Wide World

Opening gun in the 1934 football season: Silhouetted against the night by floodlights, the Chicago Bears battle College All-Stars to a scoreless tie in the probable forerunner of football's "Open" before some 75,000 fans at Soldier Field

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New York Weather Man Writes the Sports Story of the Week

September should have set a lot of sports records in New York State for both attendance and performance. But the first half of the month was dogged by surly weather, nightmare of promoters and performers.

Labor Day ushered in the fall meeting at Belmont Park. Friendly legislation in the form of legalized betting in New York State was heralded as healthy inflation for New York racing. It has helped. But the crowds that were prophesied have not materialized. A real boom was prepared for at Saratoga—a bonanza struck on a Rhode Island track diverted the "gold rush."

The short session at Belmont opened on Labor Day. It was no more than reasonable to expect a good crowd on such a holiday, in spite of textile strikes. Joseph E. Widener, president of the Westchester Racing Association which operates Belmont, had made great preparations for the expected crowd. The infield had been decorated with great banks of flowers bordering the steeplechase course. The betting-ring was laid out with a new lighting system. Some 20,000 turf devotees did turn up, but the races were run in the rain.

Like ominous thunder in the distance, Associated Press dispatches brought the news that 40,000 yelling fans were watching Alfred Vanderbilt's Discovery crack a world's record at the closing day of Narragansett Park's first meeting over in Rhode Island. And 35,000 were watching Widener and Whitney horses run at Rockingham Park, the "Klondike track" tucked away up in New Hampshire. The sport of kings had moved out of the Empire State.

Rain On the Records

New York still claims a corner on the fight game. But the second edition of the McLarnin-Ross battle met with the same inclement weather. Skilful promotion had built up this welterweight battle to a point where it challenged the heavyweight class as a popular attraction. But New York had to borrow the principals—Barney Ross from Chicago, and Jimmy McLarnin from California. Rain forced a week's postponement. The jinx was still working.

Tennis met with even harsher treatment at the hands of the weather. The Nationals played at Forest Hills this year promised a lot of good tennis. Jack Crawford was the only star missing on the program. But Perry was there. Vernon Kirby was over from South Africa. And Roderick Menzel had come over from Czechoslovakia to lend his size and color to the pageant.

Rain spoiled the show. It severely handicapped Menzel's play. He was unaccustomed to playing on turf; wet turf was impossible. The soggy playing surface put a premium on foot-work and accuracy. The finals were first postponed to Sunday, then finally to Wednesday.

The East-West polo matches, postponed four days, had been so thoroughly "built-up" that the Polo Association could laugh at bad weather, and rest assured of drawing the crowds even in a rain.

Week-End Winners

The Weather—John Kieran wrote in the New York *Times:* "Joe Humphries should raise the right hand of the Weather Man, the winner and still champion! The best that can be hoped is that he won going away."

* * * *

Lawn-tennis—First sport to come out of the showers, tennis sailed on toward the finals over Sunday. Cool and calculating, Frank Parker won over Roderick Menzel, the giant gentleman from Czechoslovakia; but not before Menzel had won a splendid loser's ovation for his courteous and courageous play. Another invader, Vernon Kirby of South Africa, eliminated Donald Budge, the lanky redhead whom Fred Perry calls one of the three best young players in the world. After a tough time of it in the earlier rounds, Wilmer Allison met the smashing game of Lester Stoefen with a control that should have won. After four furious sets that turned the galleries into a madhouse, the match was stopped because of darkness at two-sets-all and held over until the next day.

* * * *

Swimming—In spite of torrential rain and wind over the outdoor pool, Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett swam to new American records for the 50- and 100-yard back-stroke in the water carnival in New York City, sponsored by the Metropolitan A.A.U. In the same meet, Paul Friezel, of the Dragon Club, set a new American record in the 100-yard breast-stroke.

* * * *

Motor-boating — Competing in the Eastern Outboard Championships at Middletown, Connecticut, Paul W. Hyatt, of Brooklyn, New York, set a new world's competition mark of 53.444 m.p.h. for Class F outboards.

* * * *

Track and Field—Even in Japan, it rains. In a veritable typhoon, the American team of track and field tourists defeated the Japanese team, 84 to 75. Some 25,000 fans braved the weather to watch the meet. Running with a gale at his back, Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette's brilliant Negro sprinter, cracked a record in the 200-meter race.

Sports Calendar

Golf

Sept. 22—Women's International Matches, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Hunt Race Meetings

Sept. 29—Meadow Brook Steeplechase Association, Westbury, Long Island.

Lawn-tennis

Sept. 29-Oct. 7—Pacific Coast Championships, Berkeley, California.

Motor-boating

Sept. 21-22—President's Cup Regatta, Washington, D. C.

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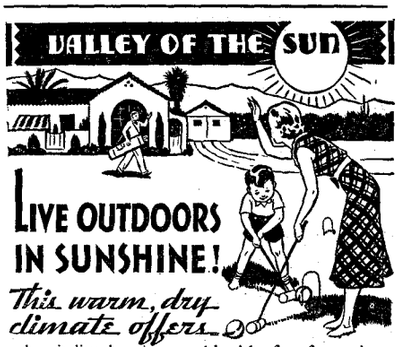

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The Nation's Bankrupt Railroads

With the Bankruptcy Act Providing for the Overhauling of the Financial Structure of Common Carriers, a New Deal for Many Lines Which Have Not Paid Seems Possible

By Randolph Phillips

MORE than 10 per cent. of the country's total railroad mileage was forced into bankruptcy during the thunder-storm of the depression. An investment of $1,500,000,000, shared by thousands of people, was affected. Scarcely an area of the nation went untouched, for tracks of the blighted properties stretch for 30,000 miles throughout the industrial and agricultural regions of the United States.

Signs of Railroad Betterment

For the first seven months of 1934, net income of Class I roads was $261,-024,805 or 1.99 per cent. on capital investment, as compared with $219,481,-527 or 1.66 per cent. in the same period of 1933.

In the first eight months of 1934, railroads ordered 22,998 new freight-cars as compared with 763 in the same months of 1933; 359 passenger-cars as compared with 8; and 88 locomotives as compared with 15.

Thirty railroad companies were plunged into bankruptcy between the 1929 market collapse and the present. Shrinking revenues, top-heavy financial structures, and inability to borrow capital were the chief causes. Some major casualties were:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company: Capitalization, $81,000,000; trackage, 938 miles.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company: Capitalization, $443,000,000; trackage, 8,340 miles.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Company: Capitalization, $568,000,000; trackage, 7,560 miles.

Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company: Capitalization, $44,000,000; trackage, 1,225 miles.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: Capitalization, $404,000,000; trackage, 5,889 miles.

Seaboard Air Line Railway: Capitalization, $190,000,000; trackage, 3,349 miles.

Wabash Railway Company: Capitalization, $276,000,000; trackage, 2,502 miles.

The time has come for bringing these vast properties out of their plight, and for strengthening them against future economic assaults. Until recently this was impossible for three reasons:

(1) The original Securities Act paralyzed capital flotations because the underwriters of securities found its terms too stringent to chance sponsoring any bond issues; (2) No fresh money was available for railroad financing, except from the Government, and (3) doubt existed with respect to the permanence of the traffic revival stimulated by the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

The Securities Act has been amended to relax the severity of its demands upon the underwriting banks. So great has been the flood of capital seeking investment in the last year that bond prices have been forced to record highs, removing all doubts that sound securities might not find a market. Finally, railroad revenues have retained the advances which they made in 1933, and such action as the recent petition for increased freight rates make it reasonably certain that the roads have seen the worst.

Therefore, the stage at last has been set for the solution by the Recovery Administration of the complex rehabilitation problem presented by the bankrupt railroads.

There have been more than 1,000 railroad receiverships since 1870. From the standpoint of capitalization, the St. Paul's (1925) was the greatest bankruptcy in American history, for $676,000,000 in bonds and stock, and 11,000 miles of railroad track were involved. The closest approach to it to-day is that of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which went into bankruptcy early in 1933; a financial structure of $568,000,-000 was smashed, and 7,000 miles of track went into the hands of the trustees.

Costly Receiverships

The cost of reorganizing such corporate giants has been tremendous. More than $5,000,000 was spent in the St. Paul receivership. Other expensive reorganizations have been that of the Wabash (1911) at a cost of $3,449,500, and the Pere Marquette (1912) at $2,679,000.

It was partly with a view to eliminating such huge tolls that the new bankruptcy laws were written. Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act stipulates the procedure for refinancing the railroads.

Section 77 was designed to eliminate (1) the expense and delay of numerous subsidiary receiverships usually attendant on the equity receiverships of old; (2) the judicial sale of railroad properties; (3) the litigation inherent in attempts to determine the rights of non-assenting security holders, and (4) the banker-dominated reorganization plan.

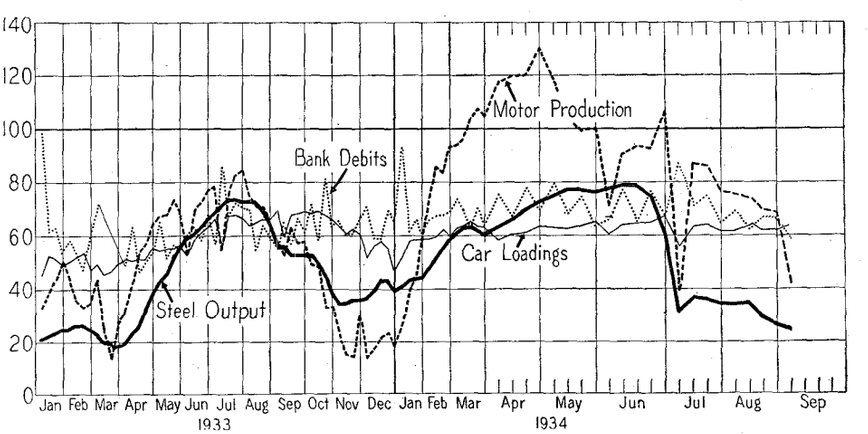
The most striking feature of the changed procedure is that any reorganization plan confirmed by the courts shall bind all security holders of each class, two-thirds of whom shall have accepted the plan. This forces minority security holders to accept the settlement agreed to by the majority.

Other features of the new procedure are that it allows creditors with claims amounting to 5 per cent. or more of the total indebtedness to invoke the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In addition, the ICC names a panel from which the courts are to select trustees to preserve and operate the properties during the period of bankruptcy. This limits a power previously exercised without limitation by the Federal judges.

Most striking of all the changes, perhaps, is the provision that the ICC must hold a public hearing at which creditors may criticize, amend, or uphold any reorganization plan presented. (Plans may only be presented by representatives of 10 per cent. or more of any class of security.)

When the commission has heard all sides of the case, it is to retire to digest the plan or plans presented, eventually — maybe months later—emerging with a recommended plan of its own, or an amended plan of the creditors. The resulting plan then is to be submitted to the creditors, and if two-thirds of them accept is to be declared operative and binding on all.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending September 1

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A Week in Finance

The Labor Day break made little change in market trends. Stocks remained dull. Persistent selling of government issues drove prices down for several days in succession, creating alarm in the financial district over the prospects for success of the Government's large September-October refunding operations. But this drop was checked when the Comptroller of the Currency ordered national banks to classify HOLC and Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation guaranteed bonds as government issues. This added to confidence in the guaranteed issues and strengthened the whole government list.

Acme

Roy H. Faulkner

Another factor in the recovery of these issues was the Treasury activity in supporting the dollar on the foreign-exchange market, driving shorts to cover, and indicating that the Government would make full use of the stabilization fund to support its currency for some time to come.

In the transportation world rumors of mergers among the so-called independent motor companies continued. Roy H. Faulkner, widely-known motor executive, returned to Auburn as President, after a sojourn with Pierce-Arrow, causing talk of a new consolidation centering about Auburn.

Visits to Hyde Park by President John J. Pelley of the New Haven and Federal Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman gave rise to predictions that the Administration was considering taking important steps to help the roads. In the meantime, traffic reports were comparatively favorable, the Western lines doing particularly well.

Food Prices Go Higher

Grains and cotton continued in demand and the prospects for much higher retail food prices became stronger than ever. Strike news added to business pessimism, but did not greatly affect the stock market.

In this country the Bell Telephone system reflected increased business activity by reporting a gain of 10,750 telephones in use in August as compared with a loss of 20,750 in August a year ago, and of 33,500 in July of this year. For the first eight months of this year, a gain of 165,000 telephones contrasted with a loss for the same period of 650,000 in 1933. But such fundamental indexes as steel production and power output showed continued declines.

Hopes for increased foreign-trade activity were strengthened by the quick response of Cuban trade to the newly-effective tariff reciprocity pact with the United States. But the debt negotiations with Russia came to a standstill. It was announced by the State Department that trade-pact negotiations would be initiated with Belgium, Colombia, Brazil, and Haiti.

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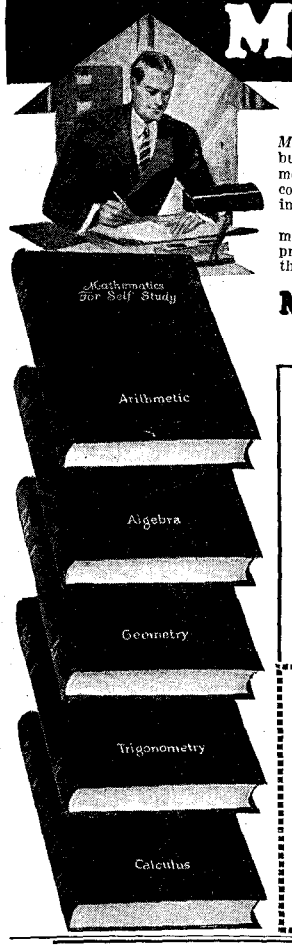

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New Deal a Threat to American Liberty?

(Continued from page 9)

except those who are so politically blind that they will not see."

While no newspaper questioned either Mr. Hoover's sincerity or his right to speak as former Chief Executive, many newspapers failed to concede his fears that the New Deal had departed fundamentally from American principles. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, a supporter of President Roosevelt, said it was "not much impressed with the trepidations of Mr. Hoover." Much of the Hoover utterance, the Newark *Evening News* said, "is turgid, some of it downright obscure. . . . Something of the same indecision that marred Mr. Hoover's last year in office, characterizes his indictment of the Administration."

"One emerges with the feeling of having listened to a class-room lecture on the Bill of Rights," said the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "—in no sense harmed by the review, but, also, in no real sense armed by it to deal in a practical way with the specific perplexities that afflict the world and nation . . . the detonation ends in a loud noise signifying nothing in particular." *The Christian Science Monitor* praised his "spirited declaration of doctrine" concerning liberty and liberalism, but said he "brings no very constructive proposals" when turning from doctrine to practise.

"That the country is faced with 'the issue of human liberty' is pure nonsense," commented the Boston *Post*, while in the same vein the Charlotte *Observer* asked, "But what liberties are perishing, what liberties are being challenged by the present governmental policy and procedure of Roosevelt?" It added that Mr. Hoover's charge lost its force, while the Philadelphia *Record* said Mr. Hoover's article throws "little or no light on the policies of President Roosevelt. Mr. Hoover simply does not understand them."

Comment on LaGuardia Speech

Perhaps the unique comment was written by Heywood Broun, the Scripps-Howard columnist, who said Mr. Hoover "sounded like Mark Sullivan on an off day." If Mr. Hoover is speaking with any logic at all, Broun said, "he is speaking in favor of anarchy."

As for Mayor LaGuardia's Labor Day speech, the New York *Times* said much of his address, particularly that part dealing with the abolition of the law of supply and demand, was "incoherent and inconclusive." It said the speech was "badly timed." The Troy *Record* said the Mayor's sentiments were "distinctly disturbing and upsetting," while the Boston *Herald* pointed out that the Mayor, technically Republican, definitely has thrown himself over to the Democrats and thus has discarded whatever chance he had of obtaining the Republican nomination for President in 1936.

Apropos of the whole discussion on liberty was a radio address by Henry Goddard Leach, editor of the *Forum Magazine*, over New York's Socialist station, WEVD, on September 5. Assailing the recently-formed American Liberty League, Mr. Leach enumerated some of the liberties which have really been lost under the New Deal and ridiculed charges of reactionaries that the New Deal has departed from fundamental American principles.

The American citizen, he said, is losing the noble liberty of starving to death, to go unclothed, or to be without a roof over his head in the land of his fathers; he has lost the liberty of selling worthless stocks and foreign bonds to his fellow citizens; he has lost the liberty of placing his hard-earned savings in a bank without much hope of it ever being returned; he has lost the privilege of hoodwinking the modest investor and leading him to financial disaster with false promises of quick fortunes.

Also gone, Mr. Leach said, is the liberty of exploiting little children by employing them in sweat-shops at starvation wages, and the liberty of being permitted to receive excessive bonuses as a corporation executive without the consent of the stockholders. He predicted the liberty to foment wars secretly will soon be gone and also the liberty to sell secretly armaments and munitions to other nations at war. "If these are the liberties which we have sacrificed on the altar of the New Deal," he added, "I, for one, make my humble offering."

Arms Traffic Under Fire

(Continued from page 8)

The Philadelphia *Record:* "Irénée du Pont blames his worry on Communist gold from Moscow. That worry is the Nye Plan for a Federal monopoly on the manufacture of armaments. Since Mr. du Pont does a brisk munitions business for both this country, and its potential enemies, his opposition is not surprizing. . . . His firm's average annual net profit in the four years before the World War was $6,092,000. In the four war years the average was $58,076,000, and, as part of those profits, there was a single check for $60,000,000 which the company did not hesitate to accept. The check came from Moscow."

The Washington *Post:* "Those who feel that there is something morally indefensible in the private sale of death-dealing equipment should concentrate on governmental efforts to control it by international agreement. For no one nation can safely pioneer in this field if others refuse cooperation."

The Baltimore *Sun:* "Concede everything that can be conceded to the application of prevailing business ethics to the armament trades, and the decent man must still insist that the distribution of the lethal weapons is too dangerous an operation to be left to the unrestrained ingenuity of industrialists eager for profit. What an appalling callousness and selfish indifference this testimony suggests!"

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer:* "Unless the United States has been spoofing all these years—if this nation is indeed a nation of peace—it behooves us, by one device, or another, to curb an industry which recognizes no flag or country."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Compromise Radio Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The general dissatisfaction with excessive advertising in radio programs continues to increase and there is little evidence of improvement. Many of us hesitate to favor the Government's taking over the entire radio service since we fear staleness and also because the radio might be used for propaganda by the party in power.

The writer wishes to propose a compromise measure, namely, that the Government operate one and only one nation-wide hook-up, leaving all other wave-bands to the commercial broadcasters.

Under this plan the government radio would constantly act as a check on the commercial stations. Many, like the writer, would seldom listen to an advertising program. Others, perhaps the majority, would.

B. OSWALD.

Pittsburgh.

Taxing Machines to Provide Jobs

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why not adopt a simple plan, call it a five-year plan, whereby we can take hold of a situation involving unemployment and the vast amounts expended to relieve it?

Let Congress enact legislation whereby all machinery shall be taxed by the Federal Government to such an amount that it would discourage its use temporarily.

A machine capable of producing the work of twenty men in a day should be taxed to the extent that the hiring of the twenty men in lieu of the machine would be a slight saving to the employer.

WILLIAM H. PEARSALL.

New York City.

In Defense of Huey Long

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your September 1 issue you write reflectively on Senator Huey P. Long in your discussion of his efforts to clean out crime and slime in the political machinery of New Orleans. You infer that Senator Long is a dictator in complete charge of the Louisiana Legislature, and of the whole State, and that his influence is a menacing kind that is detrimental to the welfare of the people. This indicates that you are either not correctly informed, or that you wish to side with his political enemies.

I am a citizen of the State of Louisiana, and I want you to know that our Legislature is composed of free American citizens, and that the only reason Senator Long carries his point with them is that he is on the side of the majority, and I may add that it is a big majority. Senator Long is powerful in this State because he is carrying out the mandates of the people of this State.

LEON BURNS.

Shreveport, Louisiana.

A Colloquialism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have for many years been a subscriber to your DIGEST and I have long regarded it as the model of leading style and punctuation.

Where do you get the word *overly* on page 12 bottom of column 3 of the issue of September 1? It sounds to me like office-boy English.

JAMES H. PRESTON.

Baltimore.

Upton Sinclair—Pro and Con

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I presume you figure that you had good and sufficient reason to put a front-page picture of Upton Sinclair on your magazine last week.

It hardly seems that an avowed Socialist, with years of disrupting influence to his credit such as this man has, and a man interested in canceling the Constitution of the State of California, and of the United States, should be entitled to national publicity such as you have given him—unless you are in sympathy with his ambitions.

P. H. BOOTH.

Los Angeles.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As a three-year subscriber to your valued magazine I want to thank you for your splendid and impartial review of the life and campaign of Upton Sinclair. By this action you merit and shall receive my continued subscription to your magazine.

Los Angeles. HERMAN PLAGGENBURG.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—No political name applied to Upton Sinclair or the California movement can make it wrong to enable its three million idle people to produce for their own needs.

OLAV MOE.

Sioux City, Iowa.

* * * *

(The mails brought a large number of letters commenting on the Sinclair article, the vast majority of which expressed approval of the objectiveness of Kenneth Stewart's analysis of the California situation. The lack of space prevents their publication.—THE EDITOR.)

The Church and Crime

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Recently in a letter by Rev. John E. Nelson of Pittsburgh, regarding the taxation of churches, he said: "Lawlessness and crime would increase after the influence of the church had been diminished."

Havelock Ellis, the greatest criminologist yet, says in his work, "The Criminal," that "In all countries, religion is closely related with crime. Among 200 Italian murderers, Ferri did not find one who was irreligious. It is extremely rare to find irreligious prisoners. Out of 28,351 admissions to three large metropolitan prisons, remarks the Rev. J. W. Horsley, only fifty-seven were non-believers."

Dallas, Texas. A. LANDON PRATER.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—If our churches were taxed we should have to tax such institutions as the Red Cross also. Given, there are pharisees in churches or in politics, it yet remains that the churches do more to keep people out of jail the first time than does all else combined.

Parks, Arizona. PAUL E. PARKER.

It's a Wise Father That Knows His Own Child

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

Holiness Preacher and the Rattlesnake

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Would you like for your readers to have the truth about the Albert Teester incident? There are mischievous boys everywhere. Living on the Cullowhee Mountain, in this county, which, by the way, is not one of the Great Smokies, is a small band of Holiness people, not more than twenty in number. They have been preaching from Luke 16, and telling of how they can take up serpents without harm. Probably nobody believed it, not even they themselves. Thinking to have some fun with the Holiness preacher, some young men of the neighborhood caught a diamond-backed rattler, placed him in a box, teased him with sticks all the way to the little church, to get him in a most unpleasant humor, and carried him in and presented him to Teester. Here was the challenge, and Teester, having probably seen older men of the mountains take hold of snakes by the neck, thus preventing the snake from using his fangs, tried the same trick; but the snake was quicker than he, or he caught hold too far from the rattler's head, and was bitten a couple of times, before he could free himself. Then he ran from the building in a frenzy of fright.

The foolish action of the man Teester, who, by the way, is not a native of this county, did not make a "profound impression" on the people of the mountains. We really paid no attention to it, except to get a good laugh out of it; but it does seem to have caught the fancy of people outside the mountains, and to have made a "profound impression" in the North, since he has gone to Ohio to conduct a series of meetings in the city of Akron. The impression that has been made in the North strikes the people here as proving that not we, but somebody else, is "simple." If he were to hold a meeting anywhere in the mountain country, he couldn't get enough people to hear him to make it worth his while, unless the tourists from the lowlands or the North should make up his congregation. We know more about religion, about the Bible, and about God, who fashioned our beautiful mountains, crested them with fragrant balsam, and ribboned our valleys with crystal streams of water, laughing, roaring their way back to the sea, than to believe such piffle.

We happen to have in this county, within six miles of Teester's home, a standard, four-year college, altho we have been out of touch with what you think is civilization since before the Revolution.

Come up and see us sometime. We'll take you places and show you things that might add some to your own education.

DAN TOMPKINS.

Sylva, North Carolina.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Definition.—Economy—A way of spending money without getting any fun out of it.—*Readers' Digest.*

Advice to an Office-holder.—So live and conduct yourself in public office that the wife won't have to be elected to vindicate the family.—*Detroit News.*

Righto!—SHE—"What will men wear this spring?"

HUSBAND—"The clothes they bought in 1928."—*Answers (London).*

He Thought It All Out.—FIRST CADDIE—"What's your man like, Skeeter?"

SECOND CADDIE—"Left-'anded, and keeps 'is change in 'is right-'and pocket."—*Passing Show (London).*

Specialization. — Women generally are divided into two classes. Those who have had operations and those who have lost the set from their engagement rings.—*Jewell (Kan.) Republican.*

Please Use The Service Entrance.—"Hello! City bridge department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"—*Kansas City Star.*

We Like a Regular Trade. — PRISON GOVERNOR (to released convict)—"I'm sorry. I find we have kept you here a week too long."

CONVICT—"That's all right, sir. Knock it off next time."—*Louisville Times.*

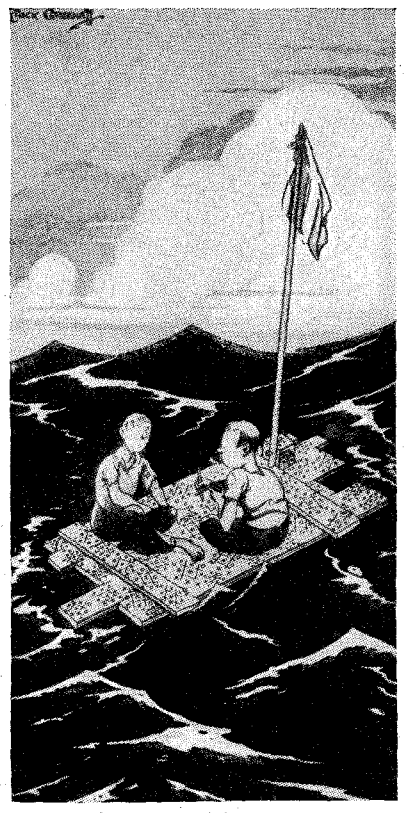
Capping His Bets.—Boiled down, her divorce testimony was, in effect, that, before marriage he said nothing would be good enough for her and that after marriage he still seemed to think it was.—*George Ryan in the Boston Herald.*

Cutting It Fine.—FIRST FARMER—"Which is correct—'A hen is sitting' or 'a hen is setting'?"

SECOND FARMER—"I don't know, and I don't care. All I bother about is when she cackles—is she laying or is she lying?"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Next Time She'd Have Sent a Bill.—Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a lady patient's life at a hospital. A brawny young Scotchman offered his blood. The patient gave him $50 for the first pint, $25 for the second pint—but the third time she had so much Scotch blood in her she only thanked him.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

So He Sued for a Million.—"Look here," the poet gasped to the editor. "I wrote a poem to my little boy and began the first verse with these words: 'My son, my pigmy counterpart.'" "Yes?" "Read!" he exploded. "See what your compositor did to my opening line." The editor read, 'My son, my pig, my counterpart.'"—*Christian Science Monitor.*



"It looks as if we'll have to turn over, Sam."

—*The Passing Show* (London)

And a Bar of Chocolate.—During recent military operations in the Far East, one side captured the other's general. An envoy was sent to negotiate his exchange.

"We will give you four colonels for him," said the officer.

The offer was declined.

"Eight majors?"

"No."

"What, then?"

"We have given the matter most careful consideration, and the least we can accept are two dozen tins of condensed milk."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

***Scapegoat.**—The press is a dictatorial institution planted in the midst of other democratic institutions, disturbing and perverting the functions of democracy.—Gaetano Salvemini.*

Why don't the papers print the news?
Why don't the papers get things straight?
Why do the editors refuse
To roast the people whom I hate?
Why can't the newspapers be made
To stick to facts and not invent 'em?
Why are the newspapers afraid
To print the letter that I sent 'em?
Why do the papers keep so still
About the things I find surprizing?
Why do the papers always fill
Their space with so much advertising?
What makes the papers kow-tow to
The Interests? Why do they flatter
The Mob? In short, why do they do
The things they do? That's what's the matter.
(I hear these questions day and night,
And others that I have not noted;
It may be Salvemini's right—
Yet he is probably misquoted!)
—*Ted Robinson in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Bad Business. — CHARITABLE LADY — "Here, my poor fellow, is a quarter for you. It must be terrible to be lame, but I think it must be worse to be blind."

PANHANDLER — "You're right, ma'am. When I was blind, people was always handin' me counterfeit money."—*Pathfinder.*

And a Blasted Careless One.—HE—"You're good at conundrums, try this one."

SHE—"Sure, go ahead."

HE—"Take away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my letters, and I am still the same. What am I?"

SHE—"That's easy. You're a mail-carrier.—*Milwaukee Medical Times.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Requested in Pace.—The passing of Mr. McD—— is requested by his host of friends. —*Wilmington (Del.) paper.*

Good Time Had by All.—The guests are two steers, five calves, five pigs, 200 fowls, and 1,000 eggs.—*New York City paper.*

Visiting Team Scores. — The many friends she has made while here, will regret to have her return.—*Bayard (Neb.) paper.*

Inflation.—
$4,415 Bought for $56,391;
Checks Are Already
Coming In
—*Menard (Tex.) paper.*

Fowl Play.—
WILD GOOSE HUNTS
FOR LOCAL POLICE
—*Stamford (Conn.) paper.*

Revi Rav Tpeha!—Rev. and Mrs. D—— and children returned last week from eastern Oklahoma, where he has been holding a revi rav tpeha otwsflot TE2.—*Anadarko (Okla.) paper.*

Cross Words Puzzle.—Gov. Wilbur Cross said that this was his first visit to beautiful Lake Waramaug and its wonderful state park, but he hoped it would be his last.—*New Milford (Conn.) paper.*

Maybe He Was Joseph Moore. — Joe Moore, fireman, whose name could not be learned, suffered slight injuries.—*Newark (N. J.) paper.*

Bad Habits Grow.—Toadville was driving west on Main st., when he lost control of his machine. It mounted the sidewalk, knocking people left and right for several years.—*Philadelphia (Pa.) paper.*

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